

1877
(d.R.)

File no. 36 of 1877
Serial no. 1 to 7 &
11 & 12.

Sub: Assessments of the lands
irrigated by river
channels.

175

J m
G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1877

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(L.R.)

File No. 36 of 1877.

Serial Nos. L-12
167 & 11-12

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1754/12

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Assessment of lands irrigated
by river Channels

*indexed
ok*

NR 2-2

Docket No 68.C. 2, at
23 February 1878 from the
Chief Engineer of Mysore
submitting for consideration
his ~~state~~ ^{report} on the
channel irrigation of the
Province.

Having completed a tour
through part of the channel-
irrigated lands of Mysore
and Hassan, Major Moncrieff
submits certain conclusions
which seem to him worthy
of consideration.

2. The Chief Engineer after
describing the present con-
dition of the channels in
Mysore and comparing
them with those of Northern
India, proceeds to say
that the problem which the
Engineers have had to solve
is how to keep a certain
and reliable volume of
water flowing in all the
channels at all times
when irrigation is required.
Major Moncrieff states that
the

D. N.

Besides the Cauvery and
Hemavati Rivers there are
other rivulets and streamlets
from which water has
been conveyed through
artificial channels and
cultivation carried on
though not on a large scale.
Under Mr. Bowring's Circular
No. 227 of 31 March 1863 Ryots
who improved ruined tanks
and wells and constructed
new ones by their own
enterprise were rewarded
by a remission of 1/4 per cent
of the land revenue. The lands
irrigated

principal lines of drainage
 are being disposed of by
 aqueducts and otherwise,
 that the irregular beds are
 being reduced to something
 like uniformity of slope,
 that instead of running the
 channels for 6 months and
 having a certain supply for
 only half their lengths those
 that have been improved
 can now be practically
 run whenever required &
 for their whole length, while
 to lengthen them and double
 the area of their irrigation
 is only a matter of cost,
 there being still abundance
 of water to draw on and of
 land to irrigate.

3. Major Moneneff states
 that in the 8 yrs preceding
 1875-76 channel-irrigated
 land to the value of
 Rs 2,80,000 was sold at an
 average rate of Rs 352
 per acre, that the best
 dry land near towns
 does not fetch more than
 Rs 20 to 25 per acre, and
 that a proportionate enhance-
 ment in the value of the
 land

irrigated by such tanks year. This
 concession led to the improvement
 of several tanks and wells.
 A similar concession may be
 granted in the case of channels
 or water courses, which may be
 extended by private enterprise.
 Act VIII/73 may, I think, be
 extended to Mysore with certain
 modifications, and the provisions
 of S.S. 16, 21 and 23 made applicable
 to cases above referred to.

I am not in favor of this
 The repair & improvement
 of river channels cannot
 be carried out independently
 as in the case of launch &
 much embarrasment &
 confusion might arise
 if the land holder under
 these channels were
 granted special
 concessions from the
 Settlement
 Revenue
 16.3.78

This is in accordance
 with the Commission
 report of 1875-76
 that the land under
 these channels were
 sold at Rs 352 per acre
 in 1875-76 and that
 the land under these
 channels were sold at
 Rs 20 to 25 per acre
 in 1875-76

The rate of Rs 352 per acre
 is no doubt far above the usual
 average. The assessment on wet land
 was fixed at a time when corn
 was plentiful and cheap, most
 of which was consumed within the
 country. But now with improved
 means of communication and
 facilities afforded for transporting
 grain to other countries, the profit
 of the cultivation has greatly
 increased, which has caused
 a proportionate enhance-
 ment in the value of the
 land

land. No increase of
Revenue however can be
expected till after the Survey
Settlement is completed.

AM

To ascertain whether
irrigation has been extended
from time to time, it would
be well to obtain from the
Commissioners of Divisions a
statement (to accompany
the Administration Report)
showing particulars of in-
crease or decrease of revenue,
the total assessed irrigated
area under channels, of
occupied area and waste, and
the total assessment derived
by such cultivation. ~~It will~~
~~be ascertained whether~~
~~an extra expenditure~~

has been
expended
concerning
the revenue division
has been done
to have land
surveyed
understanding irrigation
& cultivation by the
Government. It is
also stated that
an extra expenditure
has been made
to have the land
surveyed & the
irrigation system
improved. It is
also stated that
the Government
has been doing
very much to
improve the
irrigation system
in the revenue
division.

All lands ~~have been~~
originally dry, ~~and~~
now, subsequently,

he has been thinking how
it is that Govt. has not
yet obtained a larger
return for the money spent
on the improvement of
these Canals.

4. From experience elsewhere
the Chief Engineer knows that
the irrigation must have
increased and derived benefit
from the outlay whether or
not Govt. gets its share.
The Engineers have been
working on sound principles
and paying close attention
to economy. On the ~~low~~
canals already taken up, the
revenue has increased by
2 per cent, and the cost of
maintenance has been
lessened by 3 p. cent of the
Capital laid out. This, in
the opinion of the Chief Eng-
is not enough and the follow-
ing seem to be the reasons
why the gain appears so
small.

5. Firstly. No financial
credit is afforded for the
insurance of existing
irrigation. In the Canal
System of Northern India
the

Subsequently converted into wet by the extension of ca. of channels. The Government of Madras and that of North West Provinces have adopted Rules by which it is easily ascertained whether ^{or not} Government has benefitted by improving and extending the channels. Under those Rules a water rate - separate from the assessment is levied. The Madras Rules are simple and the water rates thereon ~~in prescribed~~ are more favorable to ryots than our Survey. Rates on wet lands below tanks. The water rates obtaining in Madras may with advantage be introduced into this Province.

I question much the
 expediency of altering the
 currency system. The
 change would involve many
 considerations. The question
 is not which the survey
 will be & all the obstacles
 & expense of
 I question whether
 it is expedient to
 which would be
 considered & reported
 on by the Survey
 I may help to settle
 what the principle
 associated & how
 a different
 as to whether
 a long
 one to make
 & the

the services of the Revenue Survey be secured ~~from~~ as early as possible. Major Moncreiff understands that although their measurements do not take long the assessment is a matter of years; if so he submits that having got the accurate area where it be found to exceed ^{by} 10 per cent the reputed area, a correction should be made. The Chief Engineer does not propose to interfere with the assessed rates, but only with the area.

8. The Chief Engineer states that if the Revenue Survey cannot undertake this work, the Irrigation Officers can do it themselves. He proposes in each District to tell off an Assistant Engineer with a staff of sub-surveyors who could measure the whole irrigated area in one season, and with them to depute an Assistant Engineer for missions to listen to all complaints and see that

The Survey Dept is now engaged in the two lakes, these channels must. The result of the survey must show how far the Mr. Chy Enji's references are correct by
Ygr.
my

I think it advisable that the work should be entrusted to the

Survey Department.
It will certainly be preferable to employ the Sub-Engineers for the purpose, & have especially to the field to see the work done & hear the
10. 8. 78

that only wet lands are measured. It is stated that until recent years, the whole irrigated area of the N. W. Provinces was actually measured by a chain every year. Having thus obtained the ^{corrected} are the Chief Engineers propose to apply the existing rates

9. Major Moncreff suggests that where irrigation is about to be extended, the Ex. Engineers should arrange with the Dy. Commr. to have the area surveyed in the presence of a ^{Revenue} official, that a certain fixed rate, say ~~the~~ 5 or 6 per acre, be levied until the completion of the Revenue Survey; and that where sugar cane is grown and has taken water throughout the year an additional cess of ~~the~~ 2/- per acre ~~might~~ be levied without injustice.

10. In order to encourage the ryots under the channels and to help them to pay for terracing their lands the

I think Rule VI of the Rules for the Distribution of Water from the Canal of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, ^{printed} ~~published~~ at page 276 of the Revenue Register of 15 September 1874

49, may be adopted.
No. 3011208
in the book before
experience & a strong
sense the right
method of

thens. In para: 151, page 24, of the
Administration Report for 1884, 5, the total
irrigated area is put down as 54, 626
acres. Assuming that it is really 10
percent more now, with an average
rate of the 5 per cent, Government will

would deliver but none were
in receipt of No (5, 62 x 5) 27310
present in the
absence of the
quarantine.

breast injury to the chest
apart as to the chest
quar. 22.

Extension of Irrigation. Chikdevasaga
channel. 1872-3 5 1876-7.

12. The table in the margin compares foreign figures supplied by the B. J. Com. Shows (it is stated) curious variations.

It cannot be ascertained

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in this office how the calculation (14.25) with regard to the conversion of "Bengar" into wet land was arrived at. A reference may be made to the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.

The Chief Engineer has not the opportunity of learning why the conversion of "Bengar" into wet land should have produced a revenue of Rs 14.25 per acre, while that of dry into wet land does not produce more than Rs 6.07. The Chief Engineer observes that the Channel Officer is not in a position to check revenue figures, and that it is a pity, for with his local knowledge, he might bring mistakes and frauds to light.

13. Major Moncreiff points out that much of the benefit of the improved irrigation is derived by Inamdars who in some cases pay only a water cess of Rs 1 as an acre, that if the grants of wet land were made at a time when irrigation was flourishing it is perhaps unfair to call on the grantee to contribute to the restoration of the Status quo ante, and that although it may be positive

The cess alluded to is levied to meet the cost of conservancy (vide para: 151, page 24 of the Administration Report for 1864-5). The cess may be continued to be levied on those fields from which it is now derived.

The

the Chief Engineer would hesitate before recommending any additional burden on them, but in all Mysore they are the one class that have reaped a golden harvest, their crops secured them and selling at famine rates. It seems therefore that they are the most fitting class to contribute to the state revenue.

16. Submitted with
marginal notes /
order

Ch. Mumbooy

15/5/78

This receipt by the W
 Arthur Case, former
 important person
 before deciding to sell
 a license by
 made to the Court
 and the turning
 Court. for the purpose
 of 1873
 in case

7. Write an answer
to the effect that
he goes to the
hospital, a letter
being drafted for
my approval
on the subject
being

16-3.78

positive that the irrigation was never so certain as at present, it might be difficult to prove it or to appraise the value gained. But, there can, in Major Moncrieff's opinion, be no difficulty in valuing irrigation given at a season when it was never given before and if the Darnadar likes to grow sugar cane and to irrigate it during the dry months there can be nothing unjust in asking him to pay a water rate for every acre he grows.

14. The Chief Engineer states that when a channel is extended the ryot of Sirkar lands under it is compelled to pay wet assessment, that it ^{so in} is not the case of an Darnadar who tries to make his own bargain as to what he must pay, and who may refuse

The Government Ryot is also subject to this cess. It will be undesirable to disturb it now. Major Moncrieff's suggestion, may be considered after the channel irrigated lands have been regularly surveyed and classified.

yes. Mrs. J. M. C.

The best plan would be to deal with the Ryot direct. He may be allowed to take as much water as he likes and pay the cess. The Darnadar will then have no control

control over the Ryot in the matter of the land being cultivated with wet crops. The Inamdar will be no sufferer by this arrangement because he will get his usual dry assessment on the land from the Ryot who will pay the water rate to Govt. The peculiar circumstances of the Jodi Village ^{in this} question led to the construction of a new channel by Govt. at its own cost, and on this account the Jodidar was made to pay the water rate of Rs 4/- per acre. The order of 8th Sept/75. may be communicated to the farmers of Nandiydraz and Bagar Division in form of a letter.

refuse to take water or to pay at all. On the extension of the Mandispheri Channel in Hassan the Chief Engineer found an Inam village where the ryots were most anxious for irrigation but the Inamdar refused to let them have it. If it would be impracticable to deal with the ryot direct Major Moncrieff thinks that the Inamdar should be forced to pay the difference between dry and wet assessment. The Chief Engineer points out that in the case of a Jodi village in the Narsipur Taluk, the Chief Commr. in his Order No. 4529 of the 8th Sept/75, ^{R. 44} fixed the water rate at Rs 4 per acre. Major Moncrieff states that a general ruling is desirable on this subject. 15. Had the ryots of the channel lands suffered during the last year like those under the tanks,

In 1878 Capt. J. H. ...
 proposed a case of ...
 Inamdar ...
 or Jodi ...
 him a ...
 officer ...
 Council ...
 10/3 ...
 my

Proposals: 27.8.0

Opinion of members of Council

Mr. J. M. Kolar Dist. agrees with major monetary in the suggestions made and observes that the principle can be easily carried out without disturbing the ancient custom obtaining in the Province of imposing a consolidated wet assessment including land and water rates. Mr. Krishnamoorthy observes that a general ruling similar to that issued in this Office Pro. no. ⁴⁴ 4528-58-9-75 in the case of a Jodi village fixing a water rate of Rs 4/- per acre, with reference to the capacity of the water channel would meet the object in view. The Mr. Shimoga is of opinion that the plan hitherto pursued by the Survey Dept. of assessing wet and garden lands without specifying a separate rate is wrong in principle, that the present system renders it difficult to judge how far an irrigation project is remunerative and in case of any breach what assessment should be imposed, that in dealing with the assessment of channel lands the dry assessment on the soil and the water rates should be shown separately. That the same course may be followed in the case of large tanks, but that in the Malnad

Pro. no. 11390 25 Mar 78
1727

17 In communicating
Major Monvief's Note
to the Survey and Settlement
Commissioners, ~~Commissioners~~
of divisions and Deputy
Commissioners of Mysore
and Hassan Districts
for perusal and any
practical remarks
they might wish to offer
on the points to which
consideration was
therein invited, it was
pointed out that four
proposals were embraced
in the minute. The
proposals and the
remarks of the
Several officers
thereon are briefly
summarized in the ac-
companying Tabular
Statement.

Pro. no.

Proposals	Opinions of <u>forw^s</u> & <u>dy. forw^s</u>	Remarks by <u>Sd^r</u>
1. That in the case of all lands watered by the channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, the water rate should be distinct from the land assessment, and alone be credited to the channel revenue.	The Commissioner Ashm Division is of opinion that the water rate cannot be separated from the land assessment until the latter is carefully revised by the Survey Department. The <u>forw^s</u>, Nagar Dy, observes that the proposal to separately assess the water rate is to be determined in connection with the Survey Settlement. The <u>forw^s</u>, Sandg. Dy, remarks that he sees no difficulty in separating the rates & that this might be done by competent Revenue officers conjointly with the D.P. W officers at the time of the proposed survey by the Channel Department. Col. Pearce states that it is only necessary to show the water rate in a separate column in the accounts, the amount of the water rate to be according to the class of land irrigated, whether gardens, sugarcane, double rice crop or single crop land. The <u>dy. forw^s</u>, Bangalore observes that he does not see the utility of having the water rate separate from the land rent proper, for, as a rule, wet crop lands are not suited for dry cultivation, and if the water fails they are allowed to lie fallow. The <u>dy.</u>	The Survey and Commr. Staff plan is adopted with no difficulty extra trouble in record show of the assessment the water, which of that being case of and a failure of the some accident works. Col. A that up to the of the channels been settled ~~the practice~~ the practice of rate of assessment water, which alone is shown in the assessment paper readily found the portion of which is due to portion due to as regards the which it would not irrigated rated as dry it has ~~not~~ no decided effect the two compared the assessment in the assessment that the assessment on the estimate

and settlements
 that whatever
 there would be
 and only some
 preparing a
 the portions
 ment due to
 which would allow
 removed in
 turning the total
 supply from
 to the head
 Anderson remarks
 present time none
 districts have
 that in the tank
 it has been
 fix a combined
 ment on soil and
 combined rate
 in the assess-
 s, that it would be
 ble to show separately
 the assessment
 to the soil and the
 the water, that is
 soil the portions
 be, if it was
 at all but culti-
 crop land, that
 hitherto been
 licent to show
 orient parts of
 ut separately
 ment papers,
 ment is fixed
 ted average
 capabilities

There is much
 face in the arguments
 put forward by the
 Survey Com, but I think
 it is nothing but fair
 that where failure of
 crops is caused by
 deficiency of water due
 to defect of the irrigation
 works and shortcomings
 on the part of the
 officers entrusted with
 the distribution of
 water and not to
 neglect on the part of
 the ryots, some considera-
 tion must be shown.
 The best course therefore
 appears would be, I think,
 to levy a water rate
 say 4 Rs per acre
 on land actually
 irrigated by channels
 and to credit the
 realizations under
 "water cess"

WJ

28/1/79

It would be premature to
 say now what rate the

Proposals	Opinion of Jomir & Jomir
as ascertained by Survey prior to the Revenue Survey and Settlement.	lands of the same character below other channels and partly by the productive powers or situation of the lands - from which were determined by local enquiries &c. - the highest assessment having been imposed on lands which were considered to be best suited for sugar cane and most favorably situated for water supply, that since then there has been no further revision of the assessment or measurement of the lands below these channels; and that it does not appear that the old rates of assessment on the lands below the other channels have even been revised or the lands measured for many years past. Col. Hay thinks therefore that there is every reason to believe that "Kadecur" lands many of which have been under cultivation from periods prior to 1838-9 contain large excesses and are held on assessment much below what should properly be paid. The Jomir thinks that if the Irrigation officers are in possession of accurate survey and measurements, there would be great advantage

Remarks by Mr. H. H. Com.

Drafts note

Orders thereon

capabilities of a series of years some of which may be better and some worse than others, and that if the water assessment was shown separately, there would be constant petitions for a remission of this part of the assessment in bad years of water supply. The Survey and Settlement Com. observes that the case of channel differs somewhat from that of tank irrigation in that in the latter the distribution of the water is left in the hands of the people, while in the former they have no control whatever over it, that all experience shows that when the people have the control of the distribution themselves it would be a great mistake to in any way interfere with or change that system, that the distribution costs no establishment beyond in some cases of a *Neerputee*, a village servant paid some times by a small grant of service land as well as by *huk* or *per*quisites from the ryots, that the distribution is generally carried out with very tolerable fairness at least complaints are not very common. Col. Anderson believes that on the whole the water is turned to fair account. The plan of a fixed combined assessment

water rate, if levied separately, should be assessed at. The question cannot conveniently be settled until the introduction of the 'Survey' settlement till which time it may remain an open question on the understanding that when these lands come up for settlement the question of shewing the water rate separately, or not, in the accounts is to be discussed and settled.

The Survey Department can always tell what proportion of the assessment is for water or what for land but it has not hitherto been shown in the accounts

Anderson all for water

Anderson all for water

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2. That assuming the actual area so watered to be 10 per cent in excess of the recorded measurement, the existing acreage rate should be applied to the whole area, as

instead the system would not apply, as rice cultivation there depends more on the rains and the natural moisture in the soil than on the irrigation received from the small ponds at the head of valleys. The Mr. Ashm. considers that the question of separating the water rate from the land assessment under the circumstances represented should be left to be dealt with by the Survey Department.

The former Ashm. observes that some of the lands under the Chikidevaronjasa, Viryanuddy and Ramaswami channels were measured and revised assessment levied thereon so far back as 1842-3, that the revised rates of assessment appear to have been regulated partly by the old rates on lands

Remarks by Survey Settlement Comr.

Daftar, Hite

Orders thereon

assessment, and distribution by the people themselves appears to the Survey Settlement Comr. to be as if it were supplementary to one another. In the case of Phamuel irrigation the case is different. The main source of supply and also the secondary channels are beyond the control of the villagers, water may be available one year and not in another, or to a varying extent, and that minute sharing out or making the most of what water there may be among all those who have ordinarily used it, which is possible when the people manage the distribution themselves, could not be obtained at the hands of officials having no connection with the village body and if attempted by them would certainly not be accepted with as little keener as the village distribution ordinarily is.

The Survey and Settlement Comr. observes that ^{there} appears from the papers to be strong reason for supposing that the areas under irrigation are much more than is brought to account, which is no more than must be expected, that there is little doubt that there is a very considerable annual sacrifice of revenue from this

of course
it is a
very
small
amount

24

Why might

them that this should be done at once for there can be no hardship in applying the same or existing rates of assessment to lands in excess of the original holding when the individual who holds them or the previous holders who took them up were content to pay for the original extent at that particular rate at a time when grain was not one fourth of its present value, and the water supply was much more uncertain. The Deputy Comr. Bangalore suggests that pending the introduction of Revenue Survey an ad-interim rate of Rs 6/- per acre on all lands held in excess as ascertained by re-measurement should be charged. The Dy. Comr. Kolar is of opinion that as the assessment on channel land was fixed on measurement there can be no valid ground of objection to re-measurement, but that on all excess land half of the existing rate of assessment should be levied, subject to revision by the Survey and Settlement Dept. The Dy. Comr. ^{Kolar} ~~Kolar~~ states that the only channels in his District remain

Remarks by Surveyor Settling Com.

Dafters Note

Orders thereon.

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this cause, and that people with influence obtain most unduly low assessments at the expense of the state. As to whether this state of things should be allowed to go on pending the regular Rev. Survey of 1901, Anderson observes, will greatly depend on the extent to which the evil may be supposed to have gone, and next upon the time which must elapse before in the ordinary course remedy will be applied. The Surveyor Settling Com. observes that it may perhaps be assumed that the evil has come to a very considerable extent, especially in certain localities where land is largely held by people of influence, and that there it would be desirable to introduce remedy as soon as may be. C. Anderson thinks that there is a general rule, an exaggeration of the time required for the survey and settlement reaches the lands (V. para. 7 above) and a few cases have appeared, which as much as 6 years we intervened between commencement of the measurement and the final settlement.

I think Major Manureff's proposals which are concurred in by the Com. and may be adopted.

AM

28/1

There seems a general agreement as to the expediency of measuring these lands and applying the existing ^{rate of} assessments ^{the ascertained area in} to cases where the actual area is 10% greater than that recorded. This should be done by the Channel Superintendent before the survey dept. commences operations.

1/2

Proposals

Opinion For & Against

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in immediately adjusting the existing assessment to the area actually held. Col. Hay recommends that this be applied in the first instance to the lands under the three channels named above where the present rates are supposed to be on the whole more equitably distributed than elsewhere. The Com. Nagar observes that it would be difficult to make a fair revision of the assessment by dealing with the corrected area only for the rate on a particular holding may be unduly high in consideration of the existence of so-called concealed cultivation known and worked at. The Com. Nagar remarks that encroachments far in excess of 10 per cent in the case of channel lands are known to be almost universal; that all such lands were originally given on measurement; and that they have never been looked on in the same light as dry Kadeem lands. Col. Pearce therefore thinks that the Govt. has every right to re-measure them.

Remarks by Survey & Settlement
Settlement of a taluk, but
4 years is about the ordinary
time and for special purposes
indeed that time has been
often reduced, but with any
convenience to the work, it
is not ordinarily practicable
to work faster than to measure
in one year, class the next
and settle in the third, which
allows one rains recess for
making up each set of
records, the measuring and
the classification. Col. Anderson
observes that there is no
doubt that the channel lands
do press for settlement but their
case is not singular, that he
knows small parts of Mysore
where the pressure for
early settlement is not
also great, that the Nagar
Malnad and coffee tracts
have hitherto been given
the first claim and it would
not be advisable to divert
the Survey from these till they
are finished, that some
time must therefore elapse
before the channel lands
can be brought under settlement
and that he is therefore in-
clined to think favorably of the
plan sketched out in para
7 of this memo. Col. Anderson would
have

Daftar Note

Orders thereon.



Proposals.

Opinion of J. P. & J. P.

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by the Irrigation Dept. or 10 years hence by the Survey. The Survey, worth the point, believes has only just commenced in the Heggadevan - Kote Taluk, the remaining channels Taluk being untouched so that the new revenue assessment will not be fixed for very many years to come and so the holders of these lands will enjoy a period of land rent free for years to come. As the extent of Irrigation land is limited and there is a staff of officers ready to survey it, the Survey thinks it might be done at once. Captain Malby observes that the Chief's remarks as to these old lands having been assessed more on their estimated fertility than on their area applies with more force to dry lands than to lands irrigated from channels.

3rd. That in the case of channel extensions the land to be irrigated should ^{be} surveyed by the

As regards the proposal for imposing an extra assessment of Rs. 1/2 per acre on sugar cane crops, it appears to ~~me~~ ^{the J. P. & J. P.} that although the system of imposing extra assessment for the cultivation

Remarks by Survey Health Comr.	Draft note	Order thereon
have no minute measurement, one giving areas within 10 per cent of accuracy being considered sufficient. The average length and average breadth of fields would suffice without measuring off every minute bend as is necessary in a regular survey. The month to which the supply of water is available and crops grown in each field should be noted at the time of measurement. A simple scale of rates should, Colonel Anderson considers, be framed for each locality. Land and water inclusive Rs 8/- for perennial, Rs 6/- for double crop and Rs 4/- for single crop would in the opinion of the Survey Comr. be somewhere about the mark. Colonel Anderson thinks that it will be necessary to measure all the irrigated lands in a village, or at least all those of one and the same holder recorded in the village accounts, & that if some of the lands ~~are~~ of one person in a village are measured and some left out the Shanbhag will soon find out the means of vitiating any results from the measurement. The Survey Comr. proposes to commence this	But Maj Monneffs proposal is to measure & apply existing rates to actual areas where more than 10% excess is found. Col. Aggarwal further & proposes re-rating - 1/2 M/L	

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to be dealt with by the Survey Department are those situated in the Fikrmanas Taluk & that the settlement of this taluk will be taken up so shortly that he thinks any attempt to introduce an ad-interim assessment would give rise to general dissatisfaction. Major Blair considers that the only satisfactory course in this and similar cases would be to expedite the Survey Settlement where the channel irrigation is decided of sufficient importance. Any attempt to introduce a summary revision of wet assessment would, he considers, be unfair if a similar procedure was not also adopted in the case of dry lands in which a similar discrepancy between the recorded and measured area would be also discovered. The W. J. Hassan cannot see why Major Moncreiffe's proposal to Survey all ~~the~~ channel lands (by the channel dept) at once should not be made. Captain Maltby states that those men who hold "Kadsem" lands will yell when they are taxed on their proper acreage, whether the Survey is carried out now
by

orders thereon

the
should surround
the land to be irrigated
of a canal extension
that in the case

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Proposals	Opinion of Mr. S. S. S. S.
<i>[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in the left column, possibly containing a list of proposals or a detailed report.]</i>	different crops unless there is a adequate channel supervision to check the village accounts, and in view to prevent fraudulent entries. The Dy. Commr. Kolar, is opposed for various reasons to the crop assessment system, and suggests that lands adapted to double crops should be ascertained and assessed with double rates leaving the cultivator to raise any crop he likes thereon. Mr. Krishnucupar is of opinion that before the extension of a channel the proposed wet rate should be notified to the parties concerned, and that the Govt. should satisfy themselves that lands will be taken up at those rates. The Dy. Commr. Tumkur is of opinion that the water rate on Sugar cane land should be at least double if not treble the figures mentioned by the Chief Engineer, the profits from Sugar cane being in ordinary years considerably higher even than the Asst. Commr's estimate. The Dy. Commr. Shimoga states that the only tank in his Dist. which has channels of any length and size is the Sulikere, and that the lands under it on which dry assessment was originally imposed have been temporarily subjected to a maximum water rate of Rs 4-8-3 liable to

revision

there will be a very steady and strenuous opposition to the Survey which will certainly render its progress very slow to say the least. If the grosser cases of abuse were taken in hand before the advent of the regular Survey, Col. Anderson thinks it probable that the Govt treasury might benefit considerably and he is sure that the future task of the Revenue Survey would be considerably lightened.

[illegible]

The survey & Settlement form observes that it would be necessary to make special provision for laws, which might be brought under obligation for the first time; that permission to use water should

The General Report
 on the
 State of the
 Affairs of the
 Company, as
 far as the
 same may
 be of service
 to the
 Shareholders
 in the
 year 1844.

I am in favor of
the progressive rates
proposed by Mr.
Anderson. It would
be inadvisable to
impose an extra
rate for sugar cane

32

Proposals.

the Channel Depart-
ment, and an
equalized rate of 5
or 6 Rupees per acre
assessed thereon, an
extra cess of 2 Rupees
being imposed on
Sugar-cane crops.

Opinion of Mr. S. D. S. D. S.

cultivation of special crops
is open to the objection of its
involving annual scrutiny
by the native officials and has
been condemned in principle.
It would be inexpedient to
attempt a summary classifi-
cation of the lands with higher
rates for that suited for sugar
cane cultivation, that the
proposal may be adopted as
a temporary measure to hold
good till regular rates are
introduced by the Survey Dept.

The Mr. Nagar, observes that
when giving out land for culti-
vation under extended portions
of channels, he would distinguish
between the "Improved Channels"
(V. para: 2 above) and "Unim-
proved Channels" (para: 5),
that in the case of the former he
would impose a rate based upon
the fact that the land is capable
of being cultivated with sugar cane
and that the imposition of the pro-
posed extra cess and the conse-
quent yearly inspections and
measurements would thus be
obviated. The Mr. Nagar,
states that if the land is classed
as mentioned by him under the
2nd proposal, this point would
be disposed of as the Survey
proceeds - It is on sugar crop
land to be the starting point.
The Mr. Bangalore does not
advocate two rates for
different

Remarks by Sir J. H. Littleton

Daftar note

Orders thereon

be necessary and for one year it might be in some cases be expedient to allow a modified rate and for one or two years to allow the half of a furrow number to be irrigated and water rate paid thereon. In worth this system follows. Anderson observes it is necessary that the water rate shall be moderate. Moreover he feels sure that no system will be honestly and successfully worked in which the water rate is otherwise than moderate. A high rate will be if supervision is perfect in his opinion, prohibitory of extension of irrigation, and if it is imperfect will certainly result in illicit use of water. What rate is a moderate one must (the Sir J. H. Littleton observes) depend much on locality. But speaking roughly and with permanent rates imposed elsewhere in his mind, the Sir J. H. Littleton observes that for perennial irrigation of one third of a field allowing sugar cane to be grown biennially, and water long enough to allow a crop of rice followed by a second crop of rice or some other grain to be grown annually in the other two thirds about Rs. 6/- per acre would be ordinarily a fair rate, about Rs. 4/- for a water supply giving a double crop of grain, and

grown on irrigated lands already paying water rates. The best course would be to apportion the land according to the nature of the soil its capabilities leaving the ryot to realize any crop he likes —

28/1/79

In assessing extension of cultivation there are two main things the character of the soil and the water supply. An extra rate for sugar cane actually grown does not meet with so much favour as assessing somewhat higher land where the soil & the water supply make it capable of growing sugar cane. The maximum for good land under channels which run all the year

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Proposals.

Opinion of Officers & Differers.

moreover been taken into account by the Survey Deptth in fixing the assessment. The Dy. Commr, Phitalroog, states that as a rule it is not advisable to put on a special rate for sugar cane crops, that the annoyance, and it may be more than annoyance, caused to the ryot in measuring up his crop and fixing the amount chargeable acts as a deterrent in the cultivation of this most ~~important~~ valuable crop. Mr. Cunningham observes that if it is just to make the ryot pay for water which is supplied to him whether he chooses or not, it is merely right to make him pay for all the water so supplied, and to assess his water-rate on the capability of growing sugar cane, that it affords him, whether he actually chooses to avail himself of that benefit or not, that the wet assessment of the Rev^d Survey is determined in this way (the Dy. Commr believes), that the result (so far as his experience went) of the introduction of ^a the Survey Settlement in a Taluk, is the extension of sugar cane cultivation; and that it may be however that with the special establishment on the channels, ryots would have no reason to fear undue interference. The Dy. Commr, Hassan, states that he sees nothing to prevent all new lands being regularly surveyed by the Irrigation Deptth and given out

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Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8 for a water supply only capable of allowing a single rice crop to be grown. Anderson states that these rates might be a little higher or lower according to locality and according to the standard of water rates which the people have been hitherto accustomed to pay - a point which must never entirely be overlooked, that it is assumed in the case of the above rates that the land is at least of fair quality, that in theory of course a certain quantity of water should pay a certain assessment irrespective of the quality of the land to which it is applied, but that in practice this would hardly answer, and that it is found absolutely necessary to graduate the rate payable for the same quantity of water in some proportion to the quality of the land to which it is applied. When the supply of water is not more than enough for the good ^{land} irrigable it would in the Surveyor's opinion be just to refuse to allow poor land to be newly brought under irrigation at a preferential rate.

would might safely be put at Rs. The maximum under "unimproved" channels at Rs. 5

The Channel Dep^t might until the taluk is settled assess these extensions

MLP

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Proposals	Opinion of Comrs & Talukdars
Right to the Government to levy an extra rate on account of water supplied for sugar cane cultivation. Major Hill considers that it may be fairly charged under river channels in consequence of the trouble imposed on the channel subordinates and the large profits derivable from the cultivation. He is also of opinion that the extra cess might for the same reasons be levied also on main lands supplied with additional water for cane. It would, in the opinion of the Dyfoml, further render Govt answerable through its channel officers for the due supply of water to sugar cane which responsibility they have endeavored hitherto to shirk. On the other hand the Dyfoml objects strongly to any charge being imposed on cane grown below tanks. He states that the abolition of any special assessment on it was formerly regarded as a liberal measure. The crop though it may require irrigation for a long period is a very exhaustive one, involving much expenditure of labor and capital, and the frequent measurement of the land cultivated by it is in the opinion of the Dyfoml likely also to give room to abuse of power on the part of the village and minor Taluk officials. The Dyfoml states that in the Shimoga Dist. the adaptability of the soil for sugar cane cultivation has	revision after the three years further grace sanctioned in the Comrs Pro. no ¹²⁸⁰/₂₃₄ of 7-5-77. With respect to the extra rate proposed to be levied on account of water supplied for sugar cane cultivation Major Hill considers that it may be fairly charged under river channels in consequence of the trouble imposed on the channel subordinates and the large profits derivable from the cultivation. He is also of opinion that the extra cess might for the same reasons be levied also on main lands supplied with additional water for cane. It would, in the opinion of the Dyfoml, further render Govt answerable through its channel officers for the due supply of water to sugar cane which responsibility they have endeavored hitherto to shirk. On the other hand the Dyfoml objects strongly to any charge being imposed on cane grown below tanks. He states that the abolition of any special assessment on it was formerly regarded as a liberal measure. The crop though it may require irrigation for a long period is a very exhaustive one, involving much expenditure of labor and capital, and the frequent measurement of the land cultivated by it is in the opinion of the Dyfoml likely also to give room to abuse of power on the part of the village and minor Taluk officials. The Dyfoml states that in the Shimoga Dist. the adaptability of the soil for sugar cane cultivation has moreover,

Remarks by Settlement Clerk	Day to Note	Order thereon
<i>[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in the first column]</i>	<i>[Large handwritten mark, possibly "35" or a signature, in the second column]</i>	

[illegible]

66

Proposals	Opinion of Mr. & Mrs. G. H. G. H.
<i>[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in the left column, appearing to be a list of proposals or observations.]</i>	that by separating the water rate, the question regarding inamdars will be disposed of. That he would not advocate compulsory irrigation, because it would for many reasons be disadvantageous to Govt. to adopt such a system. The Dy. Commr. Shimoga, observes that it may be mentioned that the extent of wet land made over to the inamdar is generally specified in the original grant. He considers therefore that the inamdars should be charged a water rate for any extension of wet cultivation, and in justice to their ryots should not be allowed to refuse water when it can be supplied. The orders of the ^{Home} Govt. ~~of India~~ authorizing the levy of wet land rates on land newly irrigated are explicit enough, and should, the Dy. Commr. conceives, be held as applicable to inam holdings as well. Major Hill observes that in making ^{over} revenue collections to inamdars the Govt. has placed them only in the position it held at the time, and has never foregone its right to improve the inam when required for its own interests and those of the ryots. The Dy. Commr. Kadur, states that unless the Inamdars are entitled by their Sanad to a free use of the channel water as it would appear to

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Proposals	Opinion of Mr. Ashtagram & Co.
4. That in the case of main villages traversed by channels, the inamdar has the option of taking the water or refusing it according to circumstances as they affect his own interests; those of the ryots holding under him being disregarded.	The Comr. Ashtagram & Co. observes that except in the case of those inamdars who are in possession of samads granting them the right to the free use of the channel water, the inamdars generally may be called on to pay the water rate, and that on refusal water may be supplied to the ryots and the water rate recovered from them. If as observed by Major Moncrieff (V. para: 2 above) additional water is supplied at a season when it was never before available payment of extra assessment may fairly be required. The Comr. Nagar & Co. remarks that in cases in which an inamdar's samad does not entitle him to the free use of water whenever derived it would be just to make him pay a water rate for every acre of his main land if they are situated under the newly extended portion of an improved channel, and that the inamdar would be entitled to recoup himself by an arrangement with his ryots similar to that suggested in the case of Sirca lands. The Comr. Nagar & Co. remarks that
That on extension of irrigation the inamdar be charged with the difference between dry and wet rates.	

Remarks by Sir J. H. Littleton

Drafts note

orders thereon.

Please see my
note on para 14. The
proposal here made
of Col Hay is to the
same effect as that
suggested by me. Please
see also C's' pro: No 459
of 8 Sep 75 — Ray

Col Hay's plan is to
call on the mandaris
in the first instance
to pay the water rate
and if they refuse, to
step in and deal directly
with their ryots. This is
the best I think but the
procedure will require
some development where
Govk has to take the
new step of settling with
the cultivator not the
occupant

WLP

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Proposals.

opinion of flowers and flowers

be imposed on wet lands generally independent of local cess and that levied under the channels in Mysore for channel conservancy?

Remarks by Survey Detail Com.

Daftar Note

orders thereon

W

Proposed

Simon M. M. M.

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take impracticable to deal with
the right direct, they should be
made to pay the difference
between the day and night
- ~~night~~ system. The difference
states that the question of collect-
ing water rates from landowners
turns on their legal status. Mr.
Linnamohan believes that in
main is merely an alienation
of the assessment of the main land
in whole or in part; and that
its existence does not put the
landowner in any other way, i.e.,
different position to the right
right. There are numerous pay
local and navigation cesses on the
assessment of his holding. The
difficult observation that it would be
follow from this that if an
main of dry land is subsequently
brought under navigation by
alienation of a part, navigation
work the manner can be
called on by water cess, equal
with the part right. The ~~assessable~~
cases where at the time of the
part in main, the land was
navigated, are of course different

The Hon. Mr. M. M. M., fully
concur with Mr. M. M. M.
in considering that it does
not at present derive a fair
return for the outlay which
it has incurred in navigation
work. He would say that a
special navigation cess
such as levied in the past
part of the his right: should
be

Remarks by Survey Settlement Com.

Drafts Notes

Orders thereon

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The Survey Settlement Com. observes that he is aware that irrigation officers ordinarily complain that the ryots when they have the distributions of water in their own hands waste a good deal, that is they use more than by theory they should require. He does not however feel quite sure that theory is here altogether correct; and observes that too much

Remarks by J. W. H. H. H. H. H.

After note

Orders thereon

ES

much water is not an entire advantage, and attention to the flow of it over a field requires time, that it may be doubted therefore whether a ryot would take much more water than he really required for his land though he might use more than theory says he should require; and that there might possibly be some waste of water from leakage in the minor channels made by the ryot for bringing water from the main channels, but that still on the whole the advantages of the people arranging themselves for the internal distribution of water appears to him to much more than counterbalance the attendant possible evil. Col. Anderson thinks that there is an undoubted large saving in the establishment required to superintend the distribution of water, that there is much greater content among the people that the chief evil to be combated in the case of the people distributing the water themselves is that of more land being brought under irrigation than is so recorded; and that this can be absolutely guarded against in a way which will be presently described. The Surveyor thinks that the same evil in another ^{shape} ~~form~~ and a much more demoralizing one is inseparable from the other system, viz, in the form of false returns of irrigated area from collision between the cultivators and the agents employed to measure the irrigated areas. As far as Col. Anderson's limited experience goes of works when the water is not distributed by the people themselves, much discontent exists. The people complain

Remarks by the Surveyor

As follows:

Orders thereon

complain that they cannot get water at the precise time they want it and consequently their crops are often much damaged; that they also complain of the partial conduct of the overseers whose power to favor or annoy must be great whatever the cause may be where official control of the distribution exists a good deal of dissatisfaction is freely expressed. Col. Anderson remarks that it might perhaps be possible in the case of channel irrigation for official control to be exercised over the main channel leaving the distribution in the minor channels in the hands of the people; but that whether that is possible or not, it need not preclude the mode of levying assessment which appears to be in the most feasible. If the supply of water is moderately certain the Surveyor believes the best course would be to divide the irrigated and irrigable though not hitherto irrigated lands into small survey numbers or fields of not exceeding about three acres and fix thereon a combined land and water rate fixed on a moderate basis. This combined rate to be paid continuously and regularly so long as the water supply continues, in case only of any accident to the head work causing an entire cessation of the supply of water should the portion of assessment due to water be omitted. Col. Anderson remarks that the above plan does away with all need for

I think this is a very good proposal - but I would allow re-
-imbursements in the following cases:-
I where loss or damage to crop (either wholly or partially) is caused by ~~non-payment~~ deficiency of water without any neglect on the part of the ryot provided timely notice to the village or Taluk authorities or to

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Remarks by Swamy Shetty on

Wafar note

order thereon

for annual inspection of the area irrigated, to ascertain how much it is, so far as relates to lands irrigated hitherto, and saves all the cost of estate required for the purpose and also obviates the unavoidable corruption which must be more or less inseparable from a system of annual inspections by minor native officials the means of checking which efficiently do not exist. Finally the Swamy notes that he has proposed a system of permanent assessment of combined land and water rate, not only because he believes it to be the best system applicable in the Govt. Territories, but ~~also~~ especially because it appears to him to be the only system of assessment capable of being worked under a native administration in which no trustworthy agency would be found for assessing separate water rates according to the different land to which water might be applied in different years. It may be that such a system of assessment applies in native Territories with which he is unacquainted, but he cannot remember to have ever heard of such. In all arrangements for Mysore it is to be borne in mind that whatever system is introduced it must be one workable under purely native agency and for this cause the Swamy would lay especial stress on the applicability of fixed water assessment in Mysore

the Channel opens so as to secure inundation on the spot before the damaged crop is cut or removed

II where failure of crop is caused by excessive rains or other cause beyond the ryots' control

SW

29/1/79

CG

At 1000

Continuation of

for 1000

1000

Proposals:

opinion Morris & Morris

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Remarks by Surveyor General?

Daft & Note

Orders thereon

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Note on the Channel Irrigation
of the Province of Mysore.

Having completed a tour through part of the, Channel-irrigated lands of Mysore and Nagan, I beg to lay before the Chief Commissioner certain conclusions which seem to me worthy of consideration, premising that irrigation is no new subject to me. It has been my occupation for nearly all my service and for more than seven years I have had charge of the largest irrigation work in India (the Ganges Canal, of its revenue administration as well as of its engineering. -

2. I shall not enter into any technical description of the irrigation canals of the Cauvery and Hemavati. They are all of one character, derived from the rivers by damming up the water and forcing it into channels which

which being of a slope much less than that of the river itself soon give a command over the fertile valley. -

They differ from the great canals of Northern India as the countries differ in nature. In the plains of the North West the canal soon arrives on the ridge of the country whence it irrigates right and left, and where it is subject to no inconvenience from the inroads of uncontrolled drainage. No such plains exist in Mysore. All that can be done is to cling close to the edge of the valley - following its windings, getting further and further from the river and embracing an ever wider stretch down to its edge or until a second canal taken off from a lower weir interposes and runs parallel at a lower level. -

3. The original alignment of these old canals is most ingenious and creditable to their

their authors, but still viewed from
our present stand point, it is often
very ^{rudely} and defective. -

Such as it was it had to be ac-
-cepted by the officers of the H. P. S.,
and they have had to make the best
of inherent defects for which they
are not responsible. -

4. The chief difficulty has been
the disposal of the silt, charged
drainage which pours in large
volumes from off the slopes
above the canals. The old native
engineers accepted this drainage
as a necessary evil. They provided
outlets for it in case the channels
should fill to overflowing, and as
they only attempted to run them for
half the year, they devoted the
other half to clearing out the silt,
which is piled up in huge mounds,
using it many be ^{supported} ~~supported~~ unpaid
labour. There can be no doubt
that the irrigation must often have
suffered seriously and, perhaps
have often been lost from the
influence of these streams, completely
choking up the canals. The half
year

year, closures ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~river~~ ^{precluded}
the cultivation of sugar cane, the
most valuable crop that can be
grown, but one that requires water
at all seasons. -

5. The problem which ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~a~~
Engineers have had to solve, is
how to keep a certain and reliable
volume of water flowing in
all the channels at all times when
irrigation is required. The prin-
-pal lines of drainage are being
disposed of by aqueducts and
otherwise. The irregular beds are
being reduced to something like
uniformity of slope. Instead of
running the channels for 6
months and having a certain
supply for only half their lengths
those that have been improved
can now be practically run
whenever required and for
their whole length, while to
lengthen them and double the
area of their irrigation, is only
a matter of cost, there being
still abundance of water to
draw on and of land to irri-
-gate.

6. Shipping import in the history
of navigation, I believe are those
of navigation of more value to the ports
- larger than those of shipping -
The rate of an irrigated culture
total Colonel Way Commencement
of Altagracia in 1875 that
after paying all working costs -
- profits that land revenue the
- profits could be an average year
- clear income 25 per acre from
- the new lands. With the profits
of 1877 he must have shared as
- Colonel Way Colonel Way -
- profits that in many villages the
- profits above from the land revenue.
It seems that the profits of engines
- are double that of rice -
In the 8 years preceding 1875/76
- channel - irrigated land to the
- value of income 2,80,000 was sold
- at an average rate of income 352
- per acre. The best dry land was
- income does not fetch more than
- income 20 to 25 per acre -
Office figures show that the income -
- value: about I have been
- thinking now is to that income -
- income has not yet shown a

a larger return for the money
spent on the ⁵improvement
of these canals. From experi-
ence elsewhere, I know that
the irrigation must have in-
creased and derived benefit
from the outlay whether or not
Government gets its share. The
Engineers have been working
on sound principles and pay-
ing close attention to economy.
On the Canvey canals already
taken up the revenue has in-
creased by 2 per cent. and the
cost of maintenance has been
lessened by 3 per cent. of the capi-
tal laid out. But I do not think
this is enough, and the following
seem the reasons why the gain
appears so small. —

8. Firstly: no financial profit
is afforded for the insurance of
existing irrigation. In the canal
system of Northern India the
water rent is entirely separate
from that of the land. The
ryot only pays for the field
he has actually watered and got,
a

a prop. from. If the crop fails,
his water rent is remitted. The
more certain the water supply, the
less chance of such failure, and
therefore the greater the canal
revenue. In Mysore the land
and water revenue is in one, and
as I understand if a ryot's plot
of rice fails for want of water, re-
mission does not necessarily
follow, although it may be
granted wholesale if an accident
has manifestly cut off the
irrigation of a village, or consi-
derable tract. Looking at the
unimproved channels I believe
there must frequently be
stoppages in the water supply at
times when they mean injury if
not ruin to certain fields. As
Government does not lose by these
failures, neither does it gain by
their refection, and for this I
see no remedy.

9. Secondly: The irrigation Officers
unanimously maintain that
the area watered is larger than
that shewn by revenue statistics.
They

They have a ~~very~~ good set of
survey maps from which it
appears that the irrigation ef-
-fected by the Vizianagaddi and
Chikidra sagar canals is 21,175
acres. Revenue statistics based
I understand on notoriously
imperfect data, show only 17,400
acres, a difference of nearly 18
per cent. Not only do they say
that long established irrigation
is understated, but that the
same thing happens where it
is extended. Mr Evans the
Channel Superintendent on
the Bauvery canals actually
measured a man's rice land
in Negdevankotta Taluk and
found it to be 16 acres. The
man was assessed at 2 acres. -

10. Surely this may be remedied,
and it ought not to be very diffi-
-cult to find out the actual area
that is now being watered. -

I would urge that the services
of the Revenue Survey be secured
for this object as early as possible,
but I understand that al-
-though their measurements do

But what is
the
2 acres?

do not take long the ascertainment is
a matter of ⁶⁰ years. I would
submit that having got the accu-
-rate area where it be found to
exceed by 10 per cent. the reported
area, a correction should be made.

I do not propose to interfere with
the ascertained rates, but only with
the area. If for instance a ryot
pays Handayam Rupas 30, viz:
5 acres at Rupas 6 per acre, and if it
be found that he is really irrigating
7 acres, it is surely fair to make
him pay (7×6) Rupas 42? —

intend

11. If the Revenue Survey cannot
undertake this work, the irrigation
officers can do it themselves. I
would propose in each district to
tell off an Assistant Engineer,
with a staff of Subsurveyors who
could measure the whole irrigated
area in one season. With them
I would depute an Assistant
Commissioner to listen to all
complaints and see that only
wet lands are measured. This
may seem impossible but it
is not really so. Until recent
years

years, the whole irrigated area of the N. H. Provinces was actually measured by a chain every year. And having thus obtained the corrected area I would apply the existing rates. —

12. Where irrigation is about to be extended I would suggest that the Executive Engineer should arrange with the Deputy Commissioner to have the area surveyed in the presence of a Revenue official and that a certain fixed rate say Rupees 5 or 6 per acre be levied until the completion of the Revenue Survey. Where sugar cane is grown and has taken water throughout the year an additional rate of Rs. 2 per acre might be levied without injustice.

In order to encourage the ryots under the channels and to help them to pay for terracing their lands only half assessment should be levied the first

first year. 6
13. There is an inaccuracy in predicting the whole of the wet assignment to the channels. In every case a deduction should be made for the dry revenue previously obtained. —

14. The irrigated area under the Rajean and Myere channels is stated at 47,647 acres. If it is really 10 per cent more, with a mean rate of Rupies 5 per acre the measure I have proposed would raise the yearly revenue by (4704×5) Rupies 23,520, a sum nearly sufficient to pay for the whole annual repairs. —

15. With the wet rates themselves I do not propose to meddle. The following table compiled from figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, shows curious variations. I have not had the opportunity of learning why the conversion of "Bengal" into wet land should have produced a revenue of Rupies 14.25 per
acre

acre while that of dry into wet
land does not produce more than
Ruppes k. 07. -

The channel officer is not in a
position to check revenue figures,
and it is a pity, for with his local
knowledge, he might bring mis-
takes and frauds to light.

Extension of Irrigation. Chik deva sagar, channel. 1872.73 to 1876.77.

	Wry land turned into wet		Bengar lands turned into wet		Pracki lands turned into wet		
	Acre	Alpaga- ed at per acre	Acre	Alpaga- ed at per acre	Acre	Alpaga- ed at per acre	
Maximum assessment	31.36	6.07	7.26	14.25	7.36	6.73	
Minimum " "	81.82	4.20	15.12	4.45	37.60	5.42	
Mean	252.16	5.1	107.50	7.07	112.28	5.76	

16. There is one other point de-
-serving of attention.

Much of the benefit of the
improved irrigation is derived
by Inamdar who in some cases
pay only a water cess of 10 annas
an acre. If the ^{grants} of wet
land were made at a time when
irrigation was flourishing it is
perhaps unfair to call on the
grantee

grants to contribute to the water-
 -born of the ~~water~~ go out, and
 although we may be positive that
 the irrigation was never so certain
 as a ~~proposed~~ is enough to satisfy
 to know it or to affirm the value
 gained. But there can be no
 difficulty in making irrigation
 good at a level which it was
 never given before, and if the
 farmer, who grows sugar
 cane and to irrigate it during
 the dry months there can be
 nothing more in achieving him
 to pay a water rate for every
 acre he grows. -

8

17. Ifhina, channel is cut out.
 -ed the part of Sirkar lands
 under it is compelled to pay
 work agreement. Note the
 farmer who tries to make
 his own bargain as to what
 he must pay, and who may
 refuse to take water or to pay
 at all. In the collection of
 the Chandigarh channel in
 Sirkar I found an Indian
 village where the right was
 met

most anxious for irrigation but the Amardas refused to let them have it. If it would be impracticable to deal with the ryots direct, I think the Amardas should be forced to pay the difference between dry and wet assessment.

In the case of a Jodi village in the Narsipur taluk, the Chief Commissioner, in his order No. 4529 of the 8th September, 1875, fixed the water rate at Rs. 4 per acre. -

On this subject a general ruling is desirable. -

18. I submit these suggestions for what they are worth. Had the ryots of the channel lands suffered during the last year like those under the tanks, I should hesitate before recommending any additional burden on them. But in all Mysore they are the one class that have reaped a golden harvest, their crops secured them

them and selling at famine rates.

It seems to me, therefore that
they are the most fitting class to
contribute to the State revenue. -

A. L. Muriel

Major R.E.

Offg: Chief Engineer of Mysore.

1878.

Sl No 5808
Nm 1524.
No 235

From The Off^y Secretary to the Chief Comm^r
To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Section *LA*
File No *36-7*
Serial No *1*

To

Dated 22nd February 1878

Despatched

Received

Chief 26

Enclosures No.

General No. *17 C*
No. *64*

Replying to this office
No 9346 of 28th Jan^y 78 calling
for a report on possible re-
ductions in the Conservancy
establishment -

Submitted to Ch.
Comm^r -

VB
1.3.78

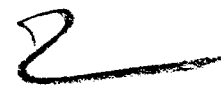
I would urge Mr.
Evans being in-
-curred.

The note promises
in the last para may
be omitted

7/2

27/2

No. 17 c
64

Camp Radnor 
22nd February 1878.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore
Public Works Department

To

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore
General Department.

Sir,

Having now completed my tour through the irrigation channels, I have the honor to reply to your No. 934 b of the 28th ultimo, calling for a report on possible reductions in the Conservancy Establishment. -

2. I have no hesitation in saying that it would not be judicious to make any retrenchments at present. On the contrary, I think it is managed very economically, and especially that the State secures the services of Mr. Evans for much less than they are worth. Considering the importance of his duties and the zealous and intelligent way in which he performs them, he would not be receiving more than suitable pay at Rs. 400 per mensem. He draws Rs. 300. - This is a bad time to propose increase of pay to an officer, but it is no more than he deserves. -

3. There is a misunderstanding in comparing the cost of channel conservancy with that of repairs. If the former were reduced the latter would be increased, for during the non-irrigating season the canal watchmen are all employed doing repairs. Were all the channels brought to the efficient state of the Chikdeva Sagar or Vijayanaddi, I think these watchmen might be cut down, but not at present. —

4. You compare the conservancy charges now with what they were previous to 1878. I had some talk with Colonel May on this subject. He told me he believed the irrigators themselves would go back gladly to the old system where the Amildar managed everything, but he said he had no doubt bribery would greatly increase. —

5. As I understand the history of these channels in former days all that was attempted was to maintain with more or less success and in a rough and cheap way a certain amount of long established irrigation. There was plenty of water. If a ryot did not get enough, he enlarged his sluice. Those near the tail of the channels knew that they need not expect water. If a bund burst, the amildar turned out the village to repair it

it. If they could not repair if they lost their props, and got permission or not, as the case might be.

4
6. The Irrigation Department profess with the same amount of water to extend greatly the area irrigated - to give the rest at the tail of the channel as good a supply as to him at the head - to insure the props against accidents from breaches of ^{and} to keep up the supply at all seasons of the year enough for the irrigation of sugarcane. Of course to carry out this programme a native Establishment is required. Of course they are exposed to extensive bribery, and so a gentleman like Mr. Evans is necessary to look after them.

7. I believe the Irrigation Department in Mysore is doing well what it professed to do, but I am pretty certain the state is not reaping its share of the benefits being conferred on the people. -

On that point, I hope to lay before the Chief Commissioners a separate note in the course of very few days. -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
C. M. M. R. P.

Major R. C.
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of
Mysore H. P. Mooka.

Wm. W. W. W. W.
Wm. W. W. W. W.
Wm. W. W. W. W.
Wm. W. W. W. W.
Wm. W. W. W. W.

Dear Mr. -
 I believe it is
 with you. And a
 kind of interest I have
 in what you are doing in
 connection with the
 committee. I am
 very
 Yours
 5/3/78

Myssore Public Works Department
No 698
From
Dy. 184
12w1545

of Mysore
The Chief Engineer

Dated _____
 General Secretary

144-90
113-5211
Exhibits No. 1
Subject

$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 6 oz. of the 22nd standard

the first born

St. James

Chas. West. Longmire & Co.

1888

1877

{ Note by Mr. [unclear] to the
Channels

Section	
File No.	34-17
Index No.	31

Order

Major R. M. [unclear] to the
Communications. In the
Comm. & in the Comm. of the
to be perused and any
practical remarks they may wish to
offer on the points [unclear] to
their consideration is therein
invited.

That the Capt. [unclear] understands, these
proposals are embraced in his
memorandum.

1st This is the case of the land
bordered by the Channels &
the [unclear] & [unclear] Duties,
the water [unclear] [unclear] & [unclear]
from the land [unclear], &
also to credits to the Channel
Revenue.

2nd This [unclear] the [unclear]
area [unclear] [unclear] 10 per
Cent in [unclear] of the [unclear]
measurement, the [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] & [unclear]
to the [unclear] area, ~~the~~ as
ascertained by [unclear], from
the Rev. [unclear] & [unclear]

3rd This is the case of Channel

according to ~~his~~ ^{the} circumstances
 as they affect his own interests;
 those of the Hydrographic Survey
 him may disregard. In his
 view of a separate water rate
 being determined upon, it will be
 practically, in the Capt Com's consideration,
 to deal with the Hydrographic Survey
 from Village directly. The alternative
 proposed, as Com's bank is to make
 his water rate compulsory on his
 mandarin, but on the ground, in
 opinion of his S. & S. Com &
 the Com's who he awaits - In
 Capt Com's is aware that in some
 cases, his mandarin holds of
 mandarin Village claim a
~~proportion~~ ^{right} to his free use
 of his Channel water, provided
 on the condition of their plants

22-3-78
 Wm

To J. H. Capt Com's PWD

- S. & S. Com's
- Sup. Rev. Survey
- Com's Asst. Dir.
- Com's Land Survey &
Kayan Dir.
- Dep. Com's Survey &
Kayan Dir.

118

7/1

Indexed
 W. 27/6/78

Recd at 5/16/Dec. 22-3-78

60

1878

Government of Mysore
General

To The Offg Chief Engineer, P. & S.
" Survey & Settlement Commr.
" Superintendent, Rev: Survey
" Commr of Divisions
" Dy: Commr, Mysore &
Hassan Districts.

Dated 25th March
Despd
Recd

No 11390
1727

4
10/3/78
Recd 5/10/78
25/3/78

24 Copies despd
1 to Secy
2 to Commr & 2 to Adl. Secy
1 attached to Draft
21 Reserve

49

Note by the Offg Chief
Engineer on the Channel
irrigation of the Province of
Mysore - Communicating
for opinion on the points
therein noticed -

4

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
25th March 1878.*

Note by the Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore on the Channel Irrigation of the Province of Mysore.

Having completed a tour through part of the channel-irrigated lands of Mysore and Hassan, I beg to lay before the Chief Commissioner certain conclusions which seem to me worthy of consideration, premising that irrigation is no new subject to me. It has been my occupation for nearly all my service and for more than seven years I have had charge of the largest irrigation work in India (the Ganges canal) of its revenue administration as well as of its engineering.

2. I shall not enter into any technical description of the irrigation canals of the Cauvery and Hemavati. They are all of one character, derived from the rivers by damming up the water and forcing it into channels, which, being of a slope much less than that of the river itself, soon give a command over the fertile valley.

They differ from the great canals of Northern India as the countries differ in nature. In the plains of the north-west the canal soon arrives on the edge of the country whence it irrigates right and left, and where it is subject to no inconvenience from the inroads of uncontrolled drainage. No such plains exist in Mysore. All that can be done is to cling close to the edge of the valley following its windings, getting further and further from the river and embracing an ever wider stretch down to its edge or until a second canal taken off from a lower weir interposes and runs parallel at a lower level.

3. The original alignment of these old canals is most ingenious and creditable to their authors, but still viewed from our present standpoint is often very rude and defective.

Such as it was it had to be accepted by the officers of the Department Public Works, and they have had to make the best of inherent defects for which they are not responsible.

4. The chief difficulty has been the disposal of the silt charged drainage which pours in large volumes from off the slopes above the canals. The native engineers accepted this drainage as a necessary evil. They provided outlets for it in case the channels should fill to overflowing and as they only attempted to run them for half the year they devoted the other half to clearing out the silt which is piled up in huge mounds; using it may be supposed unpaid labor. There can be no doubt that the irrigation must often have suffered seriously and rice crops have often been lost from the influx of these streams, completely choking up the canals. The half year closures moreover precluded the cultivation of sugar-cane, the most valuable crop that can be grown, but one that requires water at all seasons.

5. The problem which our engineers have had to solve is how to keep a certain and reliable volume of water flowing in all the channels at all times when irrigation is required. The principal lines of drainage are being disposed of by aqueducts and otherwise. The irregular beds are being reduced to something like uniformity of slope. Instead of running the channels for six months and having a certain supply for only half their lengths, those that have been improved can now be practically run whenever required and for their whole length, while to lengthen them and double the area of their irrigation is only a matter of cost, there being still abundance of water to draw on and of land to irrigate.

6. Hardly anywhere in the history of irrigation, believe are there canals of more value to the country than those of Mysore.

The Patel of an irrigated village told Colonel Hay Commissioner of Ashtagram, in 1875 that after paying all working expenses and land revenue, they could on an average year clear Rs. 25 per acre from his rice lands. With the prices of 1877 must have cleared at least Rs. 80. Colonel Hay reports that in many villages the straw alone pays the land revenue. He says that the profits of sugar-cane are double those of rice.

In the 8 years preceding 1875—76 channel-irrigated land to the value of Rs. 2,80,006 was sold at an average rate of Rs. 352 per acre. The best dry land near towns does not fetch more than Rs. 20 to 25 per acre.

7. These figures speak for themselves: and I have been thinking how it is that Government has not yet obtained a larger return for the money spent on the improvement of these canals. From experience elsewhere, I know that the irrigation must be increased and derived benefit from the outlay whether or not Government gets its share. Engineers have been working on sound principles and paying close attention to economy. On the Cauvery canals already taken up the revenue has increased by 2 per cent: and the cost of maintenance has been lessened by 3 per cent of the capital laid out. But I do not think this is enough, and the following seem the reasons why the gain appears so small.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
25th March 1878.*

8. Firstly. No financial credit is afforded for the insurance of existing irrigation. In the canal system of Northern India the water rent is entirely separate from that of the land. The ryot only pays for the field he has actually watered and got a crop from. If the crop fails his water rent is remitted. The more certain the water supply, the less chance of such failure and therefore the greater the canal revenue. In Mysore the land and water revenue is in one, and as I understand if a ryot's plot of rice fails for want of water, remission does not necessarily follow, although it may be granted wholesale if an accident has manifestly cut off the irrigation of a village or considerable tract. Looking at the unimproved channels I believe there must frequently be stoppages in the water supply at times when they mean injury if not ruin to certain fields. As Government does not lose by these failures, neither does it gain by their cessation, and for this I see no remedy.

9. Secondly. The irrigation officers unanimously maintain that the area watered is larger than that shewn by revenue statistics. They have a very good set of survey maps from which it appears that the irrigation effected by the Viziyanadi and Chikdevasagar canals is 21,175 acres. Revenue statistics based I understand on notoriously imperfect data shew only 17,400 acres, a difference of nearly 18 per cent! Not only do they say that long established irrigation is understated, but that the same thing happens where it is extended. Mr. Evans, the Channel Superintendent on the Cauvery canals, actually measured a man's rice land in Heggaddevankote Taluk and found it to be 16 acres. The man was assessed at 2 acres.

10. Surely this may be remedied, and it ought not to be very difficult to find out the actual area that is now being watered.

I would urge that the services of the Revenue Survey be secured for this object as early as possible, but I understand that although their measurements do not take long, the assessment is a matter of years. If so, I would submit that having got the accurate area where it be found to exceed by 10 per cent the reputed area, a correction should be made. I do not propose to interfere with the assessed rates, but only with the area. If for instance, a ryot pays *Kandayam* Rs. 30, viz., 5 acres at Rs. 6 per acre, and if it be found that he is really irrigating 7 acres, it is surely fair to make him pay (7×6) Rs. 42.

11. If the Revenue Survey cannot undertake this work, the Irrigation Officers can do it themselves. I would propose in each District to take off an Assistant Engineer with a staff of Sub-Surveyors, who could measure the whole irrigated area in one season. With them I would depute an Assistant Commissioner to listen to all complaints and see that only wet lands are measured. This may seem impossible, but it is not really so. Until recent years, the whole irrigated area of the North Western Provinces was actually measured by a chain every year. And having thus obtained the corrected area I would apply the existing rates.

12. Where irrigation is about to be extended, I would suggest that the Executive Engineer should arrange with the Deputy Commissioner to have the area surveyed in the presence of a Revenue official and that a certain fixed rate say Rs. 5 or 6 per acre be levied until the completion of the Revenue Survey. Where sugar-cane is grown and is taken water throughout the year, an additional cess of Rs. 2 per acre might be levied without injustice.

In order to encourage the ryots under the channels and to help them to pay for terracing their lands, only half assessment should be levied the first year.

13. There is an inaccuracy in crediting the whole of the wet assessment to the channels. In every case a deduction should be made for the dry revenue previously obtained.

14. The irrigated area under the Hass and Mysore channels is stated at 47,047 acres. If it is really 10 per cent more, with a mean rate Rs. 5 per acre, the measure I have proposed would raise the yearly revenue by $(4,704 \times 5)$ Rs. 23,520, a sum nearly sufficient to pay for the whole annual repairs.

15. With the wet rates themselves I do not propose to meddle. The following table compiled from figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner shews curious variations. I have not had the opportunity of learning why the conversion of "Bgar" into wet land should have produced a revenue of Rs. 14.25 per acre while that of dry into wet land does not produce more than Rs. 6.07.

The channel officer is not in a position to check revenue figures, and it is a pity, for, with his local knowledge, he might bring mistakes and fraud to light.

Mysore, General Department,

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner and
25th March 1878

1872-73 to 1876-77.

Extension of Irrigation Chikdevasagar

	Dry Land turned in to wet.		Wet Lands turned into wet.		Waste Lands turned into wet.	
	Acres.	Assessed at per acre	Acres.	Assessed at per acre	Acres.	Assessed at per acre
Maximum assessment ...	31.36	6.07	26	14.25	7.36	6.73
Minimum Do ...	81.82	4.20	42	4.45	37.60	5.42
Mean ...	252.16	5.1	50	7.07	112.28	5.76

16. There is one other point deserving of attention. By inamdars who

Much of the benefit of the improved irrigation is derived from the fact that the water cess of 4 annas an acre. If the grants of wet land were made at a time when irrigation was flourishing, it is perhaps unfair to call on the grantee to contribute to the restoration of the *status quo ante*, and although we may be positive that the irrigation was never so certain as at present, it might be difficult to prove it or to appraise the value gained. But there can be no difficulty in valuing irrigation given at a season when it was never given before, and if the inamdar likes to grow sugar-cane, and to irrigate it during the dry months, there can be nothing unjust in asking him to pay a water rate for every acre he grows.

17. When a channel is extended, the ryot of Sarkar lands under it is compelled to pay wet assessment. Not so the inamdar who tries to make his own bargain as to what he must pay, and who may refuse to take water or to pay at all. On the extension of the Mandigere Channel in Hassan, I found that the inamdar refused to let them have it. I think the inamdar should be forced to pay the difference between dry and wet assessment. In the case of a jodi village in the Narsipur Taluk, the Chief Commissioner in his order No. 4529 of the 1st September 1875, fixed the water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre.

On this subject, a general ruling is desirable.

18. I submit these suggestions for what they are worth. Had the ryots of the channel lands suffered during the last year like those under the tanks, I should hesitate before recommending any additional burden on them. But in all Mysore they are the class that have reaped a golden harvest, their crops secured them and selling at famine rates. It seems to me, therefore, that they are the most fitting class to contribute to the State revenue.

No. 11390—GENL. 1727, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—Major Moncrieff's Note will be communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and to the Commissioners of Division for perusal and any practical remarks they may wish to offer on the points to which consideration is therein invited.

As the Chief Commissioner understands, three proposals are embraced in this minute.

- 1st. That in the case of all lands watered by the channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, the water rate should be distinct from the land assessment, and alone be credited to the channel revenue.
- 2nd. That assuming the actual area so watered to be 10 per cent in excess of the recorded measurement, the existing average rate should be applied to the whole area, as ascertained by Survey prior to the Revenue Survey and Settlement.

17th March 1878.

and 3rd. That in the case of channels surveyed by the Chief Commissioner, the land to be irrigated should be Rs. per acre assessed at the same rate as the ordinary land assessment raises a question, and on many grounds, it would be desirable to have already been commenced in connection with the Survey Settlement, whose operations will be asked to favor the Chief Commissioner with assessing the water rate separately on channel irrigated lands.

2. The 3rd proposal seems objectionable, but the Chief Commissioner would wish to have the views of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners thereon. The proposed separation of the water rate from the ordinary land assessment raises a question which has been largely discussed, and on many grounds, it would be desirable to leave it for determination in connection with the Survey Settlement, whose operations have already been commenced in connection with the Survey Settlement, whose operations will be asked to favor the Chief Commissioner with assessing the water rate separately on channel irrigated lands.

3. With regard to the discrepancy between the recorded and measured area has been found everywhere, there would be considerable danger in revising the present assessments, except in accordance with the principles of a Survey Settlement. In former times, the kandayam on a given plot of land was fixed, after accurate measurement; but on a rough estimate of its area and capabilities of production. It does not necessarily follow, therefore, that on any given plot of land the rate per acre as determined by its present recorded area could be equitably applied to the increased extent as ascertained by Survey, though undoubtedly in the great majority of cases the increased assessment would be justified. There are other considerations involved, and a summary revision of assessment in the manner proposed would probably give rise more or less to well founded dissatisfaction.

4. A further question raised by the Offg. Chief Engineer relates to inam villages traversed by channels. Major Moncrieff points out that in the case of such lands, the inamdar has the option of taking the water or refusing it according to circumstances as they affect his own interests; the rate of the ryots holding under him being disregarded. In the event of a separate water rate being determined upon, it will be practicable, the Chief Commissioner considers, to deal with the ryots in inam villages directly. The alternative course would be to make the water rate compulsory on the inamdars, but on this point, the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioners will be awaited. The Chief Commissioner is aware that in some cases the holders of inam villages claim a right to the use of the channel water provided on the conditions of their grants.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Offg. Chief Engineer P. W. D. *Four spare Copies*
 „ Survey and Settlement Commissioner *Four 50 50*
 „ Superintendent, Revenue Survey. *One 50 50*
 „ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division *Three 50*
 „ Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions. *One 50*
 „ Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan Districts. *One 50*

24 copies despatched
1 to Asst Secy
2 to Finance Comr and Asst Secy
1 attached to draft
21 Reserve

15

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 8th September 1875.*

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 297—Rev. 41, dated Mysore, 20th July 1875.

Referring to your letter No. 765—11, dated 29th April, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the total area of the lands belonging to the jodi village therein alluded to is 4k, 7k, 4m, (dry measurement). These have been rented by the jodidars to their sub-tenants for Rs. 104—1—0 annually. To this must be added the receipts from Amrayi, Hulgaval, &c., Rs. 4—0—0.

The amount paid to Government by the jodidars annually is Rs. 55—9—0 or about half of the income of the jodi village, the other half being appropriated by the jodidars.

The area capable of being irrigated, out of the 4 kandis and odd above mentioned, is 2k, 1k, 10m dry as per old account and 28k, 1k, 5m wet as measured now. The wet assessment on these lands at the ordinary rate on adjoining wet lands of the same character irrigated from the same channel (*viz.* Rs. 10—1—8 per kandi) is Rs. 278—11—3 after deducting the wet assessment on the Kulvadi's lands. The dry rates of assessment at present collected on the above, which will have to be remitted by the jodidars in consequence of the imposition of wet rates of assessment, are Rs. 39—9—2. Making allowance for this, the amount in favor of the jodidars is Rs. 239—2—1, but the amount which they have to pay to Government on the principles laid down in your letter under acknowledgment is Rs. 255—1—4, or Rs. 15—15—3 in excess of the sum obtained by the jodidars from their sub-tenants. As the jodi amount heretofore paid to Government was nearly half of the income of the jodidars, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that the jodi amount now to be collected by Government on the wet lands under remark should bear the same proportion as mentioned in the subjoined statement:—

Area capable of being irrigated.	Wet assessment on the area in column 1 at Rs. 10—1—8 per kandi which will be collected by the jodidars from their sub-tenants exclusive of that on Kulvadi's lands.	Deduct dry assessment at present levied by the jodidars on the area shown in column 1.	Balance in favor of the jodidars.	Jodi amount calculated according to the orders of the Chief Commissioner.					Jodi amount proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.				
				Dry rate of assessment on the area in column 1 at the ordinary rate of assessment on similar dry land in the neighborhood.	Wet assessment on the area in column 1 at the ordinary rate of assessment on adjoining wet lands of the same character irrigated from the same channel.	Difference between columns 5 and 6.	Add to the amount in column 7 the proportionate jodi on the area in column 1.	Total of columns 7 and 8 which is the jodi amount to be paid to Government.	Wet assessment on the area in column 1.	Half of the amount in column 2 to be fixed as the jodi payable to Government annually.	Balance at the credit of the Jodidars.	Deduct the dry assessment on the area in column 1, vide column 3.	Balance in favor of the Jodidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
K. M. 28 1 5	278 11 3	39 9 2	239 1 6	43 6 6	278 11 3	235 4 9	19 12 7	255 1 4	278 11 3	139 5 7½	139 5 7½	39 9 2	99 12 5½

Under these circumstances I request you will be so good as to obtain for me the orders of the Chief Commissioner whether the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner which seems equitable may be carried into effect.

No contribution has been paid by the jodidars on account of the repairs or extension of the channel.

The marginally noted copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner on the subject is herewith submitted.

No. 393 of 8th June 1875 from
Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, with two
statements in original.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 393, dated Hassan, 8th June 1875.

With reference to your docket No. 110, dated 24th April, conveying certain observations on the statements submitted by this office in connection with the levy of enhanced jodi rates on lands brought

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 8th September 1875.*

under wet cultivation in the jodi village of Kadvanhosahalli in the Narsipur Taluk, I have the honor to state that the extent shewn in column 4 of the statement A. is the paimayishi measurement of 1873, while that which is specified in statement B. is the extent entered in the village accounts; hence the difference.

2. The amount of jodi paid to Government is actually, as observed by you, Rs. 55—9—0, but, the amount of kadayam, &c., received by the jodidar of Kadvanhosahalli is Rs. 108—1—0; while Kulvadi Lakka enjoys a remission of Rs. 1—2—9. Deducting from these amounts the money paid to Government as jodi (Rs. 55—9—0), there remains a sum of Rs. 56—13—11 in favor of the jodidars.

3. Rupees 39—9—2, shewn in statement A, is only the assessment on lands capable of being converted into wet cultivation. There are also other dry lands in the village, and certain fruit trees (Maravali) from which the jodidars derive an additional revenue. All these items are included in the sum of Rs. 108—1—0 above alluded to.

4. The wet assessment on lands entered in columns 6 should be Rs. 278—11—3, and not 279—12—0. The necessary corrections have therefore been made.
* Rs. 43—6—6. The difference between this amount and the *dry assessment on the same extent of land is therefore Rs. 235—4—9. Add to this Rs. 55—9—0 above alluded to, the jodi payable to Government would be Rs. 290—13—9. But it seems doubtful whether this difference is to be added to the total amount of jodi, or to so much of it as may be considered to have been levied on lands brought under wet cultivation. If the latter, instructions are necessary as to the mode of calculation, the jodi being fixed on the whole village and not on each field.

5. The cost of Oodees is estimated at Rs. 602.

6. The statements A and B are herewith returned together with the Kanarese Proceedings.

No. 4529—REV. 44, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—The foregoing papers relate to the enhancement of the jodi payable to Government on certain dry lands situated in the jodi village of Kadvanhosahalli in the Narsipur Taluk, and which have now been converted into wet fields by means of the irrigation supplied to them by the extension of the Sriramdevar South Channel.

2. Concurring with the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner proposes to levy from the jodidar half of the assessment imposable on the lands at the rates prevailing on adjoining wet fields of the same character; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the imposition of a definite water-rate is the most simple arrangement that can be made for realizing the rights of Government for water supplied from a Government source and that this rate should in the present case be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre on all the inam dry lands newly brought under irrigation, in addition to the existing jodi, subject to revision at the Survey Settlement.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
„ The Survey Commissioner.
„ The Survey Superintendent.
„ The Inam Superintendent.

Ms 85

GENERAL.

THE OFFG. CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D.
 „ SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMR.
 „ SUPT. REVENUE SURVEY.
 „ COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.
 „ DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, MYSORE
 AND HASSAN DISTRICTS.

Dispatched

Received

No. 11390.
1727.

*Note by the Offg. Chief Engineer on the
harnes Irrigation of the Province of My-
re. Communicating
points therein noticed.*

18

8-22-587
of 2

0634

Replies are not recd. from
Survey Commissioners
Comrs. of Divisions and
of Comr. of Mysore -

20/5/78

Await replies

21/5

Section	88
File No	36-2
Serial No	4

1878.
From Dy. Commr.,
Hassan Dist.

To.

11/10/79

2031 of 1878

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore
Genl. Department

9. 11. May.

En: No: none

Genl No. 116

Submits opinion on the
Subject of Channel Irrigation
in this Province, framed
by the Offr. Chief Engineer

to Dy. Commr.
14. 7. 78
22/5/78

8. 2. 78

Hassan District,
Deputy Commissioner's Office.
Dated 9 May 1878.

To,

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore
General Department.

Sir,

In reply to the Chief Commr's

Proceedings No: 11390-1727 dated 25th March

1878, Communicating note by the Officiating

Chief Engineer on the Channel Irrigation

of the Province, for opinion on the points

therein noticed - I have the honor to

state that I see nothing to prevent

3 all new lands being regularly surveyed
by the Irrigation Department and given out.

2. - For myself I cannot see why

Major Moncrieff's proposal to survey all

Channel lands (by the Channel Department)

at once should not be done. -

3. - Those men who hold "Katte"

lands will yell when they are taxed

on their proper acreage, whether the survey

is carried out now by the Irrigation

Department or 10 years hence by the

Survey. -

4. - Survey work I believe has

only just commenced in the Keggada =

W

= davanakoti Saluk, the remaining
Chaurab Saluks being untouched,
So that the new Revenue Assessment
will ^{not} be fixed for very many years to 2
Come, and so the holders of these lands
will enjoy acres of land rent free
for years to come. -

5. - As the extent of Irrigation land
is limited and there is a Staff of 2
Officers ready to survey it, I should
think it might be done at once. -

6. - The case of dry lands is
different, as their extent is great and
there is no staff to do the work. -

7. - Besides, the Chief Commissioners
remark as to these old lands having
been assessed more on their estimated
fertility than on their area, applies L
with more force to dry lands than
to lands irrigated from channels. -

8. Further matters of detail
will have to be arranged, but as only
the broad question as to whether these
lands are to be surveyed or not
by the Irrigation Department is now
under discussion, I have not

referred

referred to them. - Y AR

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your Most Obedt^e Servant.

Very respectfully
Deputy Commissioner
H. A. P. A. District

62

Section 6057
 File No 439
 Serial No 1878.5
 From The Commission

22833
 439 1878.5
 20894
 55

Replies are due from

The Commission

Survey Comr

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
 General Department.

Nandidroog Comr

Ashtagram Comr

dy Comr of Mysore

Dated 3/

Despatched

Received

ENCLOSURES NO 3

General No. 106312
 No. 1878-79

5/6/78 Let the ...
 be continued till ...
 in a ...
 time ...
 above ...

Submits his opinion
 on the subject of Channel
 Irrigation

Vice President

3-6-78

12-4-1878
 after 8.30

Replies are still
 due from the officers noted
 above. May reminders
 come?

19/6

...

2 ~~Account No 155~~
in 243
So

Nagar Division, B
Commissioner's office
Munroghah, 31st May 1878.

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore
General Department.

~~Sir,~~

Ms 11390 dated
1727
25th March
1878.

With reference to the Chief Commr's
Proceedings noted in the margin,
I have the honor to enclose copies
of the reports received from the
Deputy Commissioners of this Division
on the subject of Channel Irrigation.

2. I observe that the proposal to
separately assess the water rate is
to be determined in connection with
the Survey Settlement.

3. It would be difficult to make
a fair revision of the assessment
by dealing with the connected area
only, for the rate on a particular
holding may be unduly high in
consideration of the existence of so
called

24
called concealed cultivation known &
and winked at.

4. When giving out land for cultivation under extended portions of channels I would distinguish between the "Improved Channels" referred to by Major Moncrieff in his 5th para, and the "unimproved" referred to in his 8th para. In the case of the former I would impose a rate based upon the fact that the land is capable of being cultivated with Sugar Cane. The imposition of the proposed extra cess and the consequent yearly inspections and measurements would thus be obviated.

5 In cases in which an Inamdar's demand does not entitle him to the free use of water whencesoever derived, I think it would be just to make him pay a water rate for every

every ^{all} acre of his main lands if
they are situated under the newly
extended portion of an improved
channel, and he would be entitled
to recomp himself by an arrange-
ment with his ryots similar to
that suggested in the case of
Sikhar land.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt Servt.

Wm. H. M.
Commissioner
Nagar D^u

C. S.

N^o C.

U^o. Kadur District ^{A.S.}
Dy. Comm^r's Office
Camp 18th May 1878

give

To The Commissioner
Nagar Division

Sir,

With reference to the
Chief Commissioner's Proceedings
N^o 11390 of the 25th March regarding
1727
channel irrigation in Mysore, I
have the honor to submit the
following opinion. As regards
the question of separating the
water rate from the land assess-
ment under the circumstances re-
presented, the question should I
consider, be left to be dealt with
by the Survey Department. As
regards the 2nd proposal the only
channels in this District remaining
to

27
to be dealt with by the Survey
department are those situated
in the Chikmagalur Taluk,
and the settlement of this Taluk²
will I believe, be taken up so
shortly that I think any
attempt to introduce an ad-
interim assessment would give
rise to general dissatisfaction.
The only satisfactory course
I consider in this and similar
cases would be to expedite the
Survey settlement where the
channel irrigation is deemed²
of sufficient importance.

Any attempt to introduce
a summary ~~revisior~~ of met² revision?
assessment would I consider²
be

2. be unfair, if a similar procedure
was not also adopted in the case
of dry lands, in which a similar
discrepancy between the recorded
and measured area would be
also discovered.

4. As regards the case of Inamdar
unless entitled by their Sumnuds
to a free use of the Channel water
as it would appear to be im-
practicable to deal with the ^{direct} negot-
I am of opinion that the Inamdar
should be made to pay the dif-
ference between the dry & wet
system.

I have the honor to be &c
Signed C. S. Blair
Offg Dy Commr
(True Copy)

Wm M
Commissioner
Nagar Division.

No 67.

Deputy Commissioner's office,
Chitaldoo District, Q 10
Dated 21st April 1878.

To

The Commissioner
Nagar ^{du}

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular No 32 dated the 16th April, calling for an expression of opinion on certain points, raised by the offg: Chief Engineer in the matter of Channel Irrigation.

X? 2. Having no local knowledge of the Districts, where the Channel Irrigation ^{is used}, I do not feel in a position to criticize the proposals, as specially applicable to those places, but the following remarks, may not be considered beside the mark.

3. As a rule it is not advisable to put on a special rate for Sugar Cane crops. The annoyance, and it may be worse than annoyance, caused to the Ryot, in measuring up his crop and fixing

280
fixing the amount chargeable acts as
a deterrent in the cultivation of this
most valuable crop. If it is just
to make the ryot pay for water
which is supplied to him, whether he
chooses or not, it is merely right to
make him pay for all the water so
supplied, and to assess his water rate
on the capability of growing Sugar
Cane, that it affords him, whether
he actually chooses to avail himself
of that benefit or not. The water
assessment of the Revenue Survey
is determined in this way I believe; The
result so far as my experience goes
of the introduction of a Survey
settlement in a Taluk, is the extension
of Sugar Cane cultivation. It may be
however that with the special es-
: tablishment on the channels, ryots
would have no reason to fear
undue interference.

4. The question of collecting water
rates

31 All

rates from Inamdar turns it seems
to me on their legal status. An Inam
is merely I believe an alienation of
the assessment of the Inam land
in whole, or in part, and its existence
does not put the Inamdar in any
other way in a different position,
to the "Government" Ryot. Thus an Inam-
dar pays local and Irrigation Cesses
on the assessment of his holding.
It would follow from this that if an
Inam of dry land is subsequently
brought under Irrigation by the
extension of a Government Irrigation
work, the Inamdar can be called
on to pay water cess, equally with
the Government Ryot. The cases
where at the time of the grant in
inam, the land was irrigated,
are of course different.

I have the honor
to be
Yours faithfully
W. J. Cunningham
Offg. Deputy Commr.
Chitaldroog.

"True copy"

W. J. Cunningham
Commissioner
Nagpur

No 127

32

Deputy Commr's office
Shimoga District
Dated Sautchenur the 7th May 1878

To
The Commissioner of the
Nagar Division

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of the Chief Commr's Pro: No.
¹¹³⁹⁰₁₇₂₇ of the 25th March on the
Proposals made by the Offg.
Chief Engineer of Mysore with res:
pect to the channel irrigation of
the Province, and as desired in your
Circular memo no. 32 of the 16th
Ultimo, beg to offer an opinion
thereon.

2. I entirely concur with Major
Moncrieff in considering that the
plan hitherto pursued by the Survey
Department of assessing wet and
garden lands without specifying a
separate water rate is wrong in
principle. The present system renders
it difficult to judge how far an
irrigation project is remunerative,
and in case of any breach what
assessment should be imposed.

3. In dealing with the apportionment
of

of channel lands, I think therefore that the dry assessment on the soil and the water rate should be shown separately. The same course may be followed in the case of large tanks; but in the mulnad the system would not apply, as rice cultivation there depends more on the rains, and the natural moisture in the soil than on the irrigation received from the small ponds at the head of valleys.

4. It may be mentioned that the only tank in this District, which has channels of any length and size is the Subhere: and that the lands under it on which dry assessment was originally imposed have been temporarily subjected to a maximum water rate of Rs 4-8-0 liable to revision after the three years' further grace sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Pro: No 1280 of the 7th May 1877.

Rev: 34

5. With respect to the extra rate proposed to be levied on account of

34 No

of water supplied for sugar-cane cultivation, I consider that it may be fairly charged under river channels in consequence of the trouble imposed on the channel subordinates and the large profits derivable from the cultivation. I am also of opinion that the extra cess might for the same reasons be levied also on Enam lands supplied with additional water for cane. It would further render Government answerable through its channel officers for the due supply of water to sugar-cane which responsibility they have endeavoured hitherto to shirk.

6. On the other hand I would object strongly to any charge being imposed on cane grown below tanks. The abolition of any special assessment on it was formerly regarded as a liberal measure. The crop though it may require irrigation for a long period is a very exhaustive one, involving much expenditure of labor and capital; and the frequent measurement of the land cultivated by it is likely also to give room to abuse of power on the part of the village and

~~under~~ Taluk officials. In this District, the adaptability of the soil for sugarcane cultivation has moreover been taken into account by the Survey Department in fixing the assessment. 3

7. With respect to the observations made concerning the extension of channel cultivation in Inam holdings, it may be mentioned that the extent of wet land made over to the Inamdar is generally specified in the original grant. I consider therefore that Inamdars should be charged a water rate for any extension of wet cultivation and in justice to their ryots should not be allowed to refuse water when it can be supplied. The orders of the Home Government authorizing the levy of wet land rates on land newly irrigated are explicit enough; and should I conceive be held as applicable to Inam holdings as well. It has also to be borne in mind that in making over revenue collections to 4

36 x 4

to Enam and the Government has placed them only in the position it held at the time, and has never foregone its right to improve the Enam when required for its own interests and those of the ryots.

8. I fully concur with Major Moncrieff in considering that Government does not at present derive a fair return for the outlay which it has incurred in irrigation works. I would urge that a special irrigation cess such as levied in the greater part of this District should be imposed on wet lands generally independent of local cess and that levied under the channels in Mysore for channel conservancy.

I have read
signed / W. Hill
Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District
"True copy"

W. Hill
Commissioner
Mysore District

W. Hill

No. 10.

37

Replies are due from
Survey Commr

Ashtagraon Commr

Mysore 24/6/78

24/6/78

Section	24/6/78
File No	24/6/78
Serial No	24/6/78

8221106. 1878.

01165

From

The Commissioner
New Hydrographic Division

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Filed

Despatched

Received

ENCLOSURES NO

General No.

137 } 1878-79

Ch. Commr's Pro. No. 41390 of
20 March last.

Submits opinion on the
Chief Engr's Note, and
Channel Irrigating
the Lower Province.

[Signature]

To District

20-6-78

21/6/78

Re: Submits opinion on the
Chief Engr's Note, and
Channel Irrigating
the Lower Province.

have all the

P. D.

Re: Submits opinion on the
Chief Engr's Note, and
Channel Irrigating
the Lower Province.

3 28 Mundy droog Division ^{M.V.}
No 139/11 Commissioner's Office.
Bangalore 17th June 1878.

To
The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

Adverting to the Chief
Commissioner's Order No. ^{11,390}₁₇₂₇ in
Proceedings dated 25th March last,
forwarding for remarks, notes
by the Offg. Chief Engineer on
the Channel Irrigation of the
Province, I have the honor to
state as follows:-

2. The Proceedings in question
were forwarded to the Dy. Com:
missioners for opinion, and I
beg to enter a summary
of the replies received on the
subject of the three proposals
put forward by Major Moncrieff.
1st That the water rate should be | On this point
| Captain Cumming

37
be distinct from observes that he
the land a peps. does not see the
ment, and alone utility of having
be credited to the the water rate
Channel Revenue. separate from
the land rent proper, for, as a
rule, wet crop lands are not
suited for dry cultivation,
and if the water fails they
are allowed to lie fallow. The
Dy. Commissioner of Kolar agrees
with Major Mancriff in the
suggestions here made, and
observes that the principle
can be easily carried out
without disturbing the ancient
Custom, obtaining in the
Province, of imposing a con-
solidated wet a pement
including land and water
rates. Mr. Krishnadas fur-
ther refers to the order No. 4529
of the 8th September 1875 issued
by the Chief Commissioner
in

A13

40
in the case of Jodi villages
where a water rate of 4 Rs. per
acre was fixed, and observes
that a similar general ruling
on the subject with reference
to the Capacity of the channels
would meet the object in view.

2^d. That the existing The Dy. Comm:
area rate be ap: pro: of
plied to the whole Bangalore sug:
area irrigated, & that pen:
the extent to be during the intro:
ascertained by: ducton of
measurement in Revenue Survey
prior to The Revenue an ad. interim
Settlement. rate of Rs. 6 per

acre on all land held in
excess, as ascertained by
remeasurement, should be
charged. Mr. Krishniah
is of opinion that as the
assessment on Channel land
was fixed on measurement,
there can be no valid ground
of

41
of objection to remeasurement,
but on all excess land, he
suggests that half of the
existing rate of assessment
should be levied, subject to
revision by the Survey and
Settlement Department. Capt.
Ludlow has not expressed
any opinion on either of the
above proposals.

3^d That lands brought Captain Cunningham
under cultivation by does not ad-
Channel extensions. vocate two
be assessed at two rates for dif-
Equalized rate of 7 different crops
5 or 6 Rs. per acre, unless there
with an additional is a separate
assessment of Rs. 2 channel super-
per acre for sugar vision to
Cane crop.

check the village account, &
in view to prevent fraudulent
entries. Mr. Krishniah is
also opposed for various
reasons to the crop assessment
system

42 ^{all}

system, and suggests that lands adapted to double crops should be ascertained and assessed with double rates leaving the cultivator to raise any crop he likes thereon. He further adds that before the extension of a channel the proposed wet rate, should be notified to the parties concerned, and the Government should satisfy themselves that lands will be taken up at those rates. Capt. Ludlow is of opinion that the water rate on sugar cane land should be at least double if not treble the figures mentioned by the Chief Engineer, the profits from sugar cane being in ordinary years, considerably higher even than

43
than the Ashtafram Division 3
Commissioner's estimate.

3. With reference to the
first point, I see no diffi-
culty in separating the
rates, and this might be
done by competent Revenue
officers conjointly with the
D.P.W. officers at the time of
the proposed Survey by the
Channel Department.

4. It is only necessary to
show the water-rate in a
separate column in the
accounts - the amount of the
water-rate to be according
to the class of land irrigated,
whether garden, sugar-cane
double-rice crop, or single
crop land.

5. Regarding the 2^d point,
encroachments for in excess of
10 per cent in the case
of

of channel lands are known
to be almost universal - all
such lands were originally
given on measurement, and
they have never been looked
on in the same light as
dry Kudeem lands - Government
has therefore every right to
re-measure them, and this should
I think be done at once,
for there can be no hardship
in applying the same or
existing rates of assessment
to lands in excess of the origi:
nal holding, when the indi:
vidual who holds them,
or the previous holders who
took them up, were content
to pay for the original extent
at that particular rate
at a time when grain was
not one fourth of its present
value, and the water supply
was

was ~~45~~ much more uncertain. 2

6. If the land is clasped as mentioned above, the 3^d point will be disposed of as the Survey proceeds - 7 Rs. on single crop land to be the starting point.

7. By separating the water rate, the question regarding Inamdars will be disposed of. I would not advocate 4 compulsory irrigation, it would for many reasons be disadvantageous to Government to adopt such a system.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servant,

W. H. P. M. S.
Commissioner

682

0/331
35

1878

46

Section 267
 File No 267
 Ref No 7

Refers to
 from Cont of Adm
 of Govt of Mysore (to
 whom remittance was
 sent on 26 ultimo may
 be wanted

[Handwritten signature]
 16/7

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner
 Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
 General Department.

Dated

24th June 1878

Despatched

Received

[Handwritten signature]
 16/7

ENCLOSURES No. 1

General No. 682
 No

In relation to the separate
 entry and levy of water
 rates in note of the
 Chief Engineer forwarded
 for report with Chief
 Commissioner's order to 11390
 1727
 of 25th March 1878

To

E. Dufferin

[Handwritten signature]
 29.6.78

S. L. S.

16th

4

0.10
No. 683 of 1878

From ~~(127)~~

Colonel W. L. Anderson
Survey and Settlement Commissioner
Mysore

To
The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Mysore

Survey Commissioners Office
Dharwar District
Dharwar 24th June 1878

~~Six~~

I have the honor to forward
the report called for by Chief
Commissioners No. $\frac{11390}{1727}$ of the 25th
March last.

2nd At present we have only
dealt with Talookas in which
irrigation from tanks is carried on,
none of the channel Districts have
up to the present time been settled

In

In the ~~tand~~⁸⁰ Districts, it has been
the practice to fix a combined rate
of assessment on soil and water,
which combined rate is alone shown
in the assessment papers. It would
of course be readily feasible to
show separately the portion of the
assessment which is due to the soil
and the portion due to the water,
that is as regards the soil the
portion which it would bear if
it was not irrigated at all, but
cultivated as dry crop land.
Irrespective of the additional labor,
which would be involved, it has
not hitherto been deemed expedient
to show the two component parts of
the assessment separately in the
assessment

assessment papers. ^{at} The assessment
is fixed on the estimated average
capabilities of a series of years
some of which may be better and
some worse than others. If the water
assessment was shown separately there
would be constant petitions for a
remission of this part of the assessment
in bad years of water supply.

3rd In cases only of total
failure of the water supply from
the bursting of a tank, it has
been the practice for the Survey
Department to prepare and furnish
a statement showing the dry crop
assessment of the land hitherto
irrigated by the tank.

4th The case of channels differs

some what ~~from~~ that of tank irrigation
in that in the latter the distribution
of the water is left in the hands
of the people, while in the former
they have no control whatever over
it. All experience shows that when
the people have the control of the
distribution themselves, it would be
a great mistake to in any way
interfere with or change that
system. The distribution costs no
establishment beyond in some cases
that of a "Kerquntas" a village
servant paid sometimes by a small
grant of service land as well as
by huts or perquisites from the ryots.
The distribution is generally carried
out with very tolerable fairness at
least

Y

5 page

53 218

least complaints are not very common. On the whole too I believe the water is turned to fair account. The plan of a fixed combined assessment and distribution by the people themselves appear to be as it were supplementary to one another.

5th

In the case of channel irrigation the case is different, the main source of supply and also the secondary channels are beyond the control of the villagers, water may be available one year and not in another or to a varying extent and that minute sharing out or making the most of what water there may be among all those who have ordinarily used it, which is possible when

the

54
the people manage the distribution themselves, could not be obtained at the hands of ~~the~~ officials having no connection with the village body and if attempted by them would certainly not be accepted with as little demur as the village distribution ordinarily is.

6th " I am aware that Irrigation ^{is} officers ordinarily complain that the ryots, when they have the distribution of water in their own hands, waste a good deal, that is they use more than by theory they should require, I do not however feel quite sure that theory is here altogether correct, too much water is not an entire advantage, and attention to
the

S
1st8th

As far as my ^{very} limited experience goes of works when the water is not distributed by the people themselves, much discontent exists. The people complain that they cannot get water at the precise time they want it and consequently their crops are often much damaged, they also complain of the partial conduct of the overseers whose power to favor or annoy must be great, whatever the cause may be where official control of the distribution exists a good deal of dissatisfaction is freely expressed.

S
1st9th

It might perhaps be possible in the case of channel irrigation for official control to be exercised over

58

the main channels leaving the distribution in the minor channels in the hands of the people, but whether that is possible or not it need not preclude the mode of levying assessment which appears to me the most feasible.

10th If the supply of water is moderately certain I believe the best course is to divide the irrigated and irrigable, though not hitherto irrigated, lands into small Survey Nos. or Fields of not exceeding about three (3) acres and fix thereon a combined land and water rate fixed on a moderate basis. This combined rate to be paid continuously and regularly so long as the water

5021

water supply continues in case
only, of any accident to the head
work causing an entire cessation
of the supply of water should
the portion of assessment due to
water be remitted.

Cast

11th

The above plan does away
with all need for annual inspection
of the area irrigated, to ascertain
how much it is, so far as relates
to lands irrigated hitherto, and
saves all the cost of ~~Establishment~~ required
for the purpose and also obviates the
unavoidable corruption which must
be more or less inseparable from a
system of annual inspections by minor
Native officials the means of checking
which efficiently do not exist.

12th

It would be necessary to make special provision for lands, which might be brought under irrigation for the first time. Permission to use water should be necessary and for one year it might in some cases be expedient to allow a modified rate and for one or two years to allow the half of a Survey number to be irrigated and water rate paid thereon.

13th

To work this system it is necessary that the water rate shall be moderate. Moreover I feel sure that no system will be honestly and successfully worked in which the water rate is otherwise than moderate. A high rate will be, if

3

if supervision is perfect, ^{or 22} ~~prohibitory~~ of extension of irrigation, and if it is imperfect will certainly result in illicit use of water.

14th ¹¹ What rate is a moderate one must depend much on locality. But speaking roughly and with permanent rates imposed elsewhere in my mind, I should say that for perennial irrigation of one third of a field allowing sugar cane to be grown triennially, and water long enough to allow a crop of rice followed by a second crop of rice or some other grain to be grown annually in the other two thirds about Rs. 6 per acre would be ordinarily a fair rate. About Rs. 4 for a water supply.

giving a ~~double~~ crop of grain, and
Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 for a water supply
only capable of allowing a single
rice crop to be grown. These rates
might be a little higher or lower
according to locality and according
to the standard of water rates
which the people have been hitherto³
accustomed to pay a point which
must be never entirely overlooked.

15th It is assumed in the case
of the above rates that the land is
at least of fair quality. In theory
of course a certain quantity of water
should pay a certain assessment irres-
pective of the quality of the land to
which it is applied, but in practice
this would hardly answer and we
find

63a23
find it absolutely necessary to graduate
the rate payable for the same quantity
of water in some proportion to the
quality of the land to which it is
applied - when the supply of water
is not more than enough for the good

3 land irrigable, it would of course
be just to refuse to allow poor land
to be newly brought under irrigation
at a preferential rate.

16th " Whatever plan is adopted
there would be no difficulty and only
some extra trouble in preparing a
record showing the portion of the
assessment due to the water, which
would allow of that being removed
in case of and during the total
failure of the supply from some

accident ~~to~~ ^{by} the head works. For
the fluctuations of supply which will
occur from time to time I would not
allow remission, the moderation of
the rate should obviate all need
for this.

17th There appears from the
correspondence under reply to be
strong reason for supposing that }
the areas under irrigation are much
more than is brought to account,
which is no more than must be
expected and there is little doubt
that there is a very considerable
annual sacrifice of revenue from this
cause, and that people with influence
obtain most unduly low assessments }
at the expense of the State.

3-

18th

The question ²⁹⁴ whether this state of things should be allowed to go on pending the advent of the regular Revenue Survey or whether some attempt at providing a remedy should not be intermediately attempted.

19th

The answer to this question will greatly depend on the extent to which the evil may be supposed to have gone, and next upon the time which must elapse before in the ordinary course a remedy will be applied.

20th

It may perhaps be assumed that the evil has gone to a very considerable extent especially in certain localities where land is

largely helped by people of influence
and that there it would be desirable
to introduce a remedy as soon as
may be.

21st As to the time which must
elapse before the Survey and Settlement
reaches these lands I think there is as a
general rule an exaggeration of the
time required in the statements con-
tained in Para 10 of Major
Moncrieff's note - some few cases have
occurred in which as much as (6) six
years have intervened between the commence-
ment of measurement and the final
settlement of a Talooka, but four
years is about the ordinary time
and for special purposes indeed that
time has been often reduced, but
with

67²¹⁵
with any convenience to the work, it
is not ordinarily practicable to work
faster than to measure in one year
class the next and settle in the third,

2 which allows one man's recess for
making up each set of records, the
measuring and the classification.

22nd There is no doubt that
the channel lands do press for
settlement but their case is not
singular. I know small part of
Mysore where the pressure for early
settlement is not also great. The
Nagar Mulnad and Coffee tracts
2 have hitherto been given the first
claim and it would not be
advisable to divert the Survey from
these till they are finished - Some

time must therefore elapse before
the channel lands can be brought
under settlement.

23rd I am therefore on the whole
inclined to think favorably of
the plan sketched out by Major
Moncrieff in the 10th Para of his
note. I would have no minute
measurement one giving areas within
10 per cent of accuracy would be
sufficient. The average length and
average breadth of fields would
suffice without measuring off every
minute bend as ~~it~~^{is} necessary in ~~is~~
a regular Survey.

24th The month to which the
supply of water is available and
crops grown in each field should
be

be noted at the time of measurement a25
 25th A simple scale of rates
 should be framed for each locality.
 Land and water inclusive Rs. 8 for
 2 perennial, Rs. 6 for double crop and
 Rs. 4 for single crop would probably
 be somewhere about the mark.

26th It will be necessary to measure
 all the irrigated lands in a village,
 or at least all those of one
 and the same holder recorded in
 the village accounts, if some of the
 lands of one person in a village are
 2 measured and some left out the
 Shanbogs will soon find out the
 means of vitiating any results from
 the measurement.

27th I would propose to

commence ~~this~~ work first under a single Assistant Engineer with a small establishment and let the locality for his working be carefully ^{or} 2 selected as one in which land is largely held by officials and other influential persons.

28th To large personal test or examination in the field of the work done by the Native Establishment by the Assistant Engineer would be an absolute necessity. To commence with this test should be a full 10 per cent, and after the assessments were imposed there would doubtless be many complaints, which he would have to examine in the field. A few months trial of this

27 this plan of working ²⁷ would show
whether it was worth continuing it
or not, by the financial result this
should be determined.

29th Some such measure as
that now suggested will greatly clear
the way for the regular Survey.

There seems to be no doubt that water
is used without payment to a
great extent and it may be naturally
expected that persons of the greatest
influence will be found to be the
largest benefitters by the existing
state of things. The result of this

2. will be very steady and strenuous
opposition to the Survey which
will certainly render its progress
very slow to say the least, I

cannot better explain the mode in
which this opposition can be and
will be worked than by the appended
quotation from a letter of the then
Collector of Canara to the Madras
Board of Revenue when discussing
the propriety of introducing a Revenue
Survey into Canara, the event has
fully justified the anticipations
and it is only by the most stead-
fast support of the regular Revenue
authorities that we have been able
to carry the Survey through them.

The remarks and anticipations
of the Collector of Canara are
far from inapplicable to Mysore.

30th If the grosser cases of
abuse were taken in hand before

8

the advent of the ~~revenue~~^{all} survey

I think it probable that the
Government treasury ^{might} benefit consider-
ably and. I am sure that the
future task of the Revenue Survey
would be considerably lightened.

2d. 31st. Finally I must note that
I have proposed a system of permanent
assessment of combined land and
water rate, not only because I believe
it to be the best system applicable
in the Government territories, but
especially because it appears to me
to be the only system of assessment
capable of being worked under a
Native administration in which no
trustworthy agency would be found
for assessing separate water rates

according to the different land to
which water might be applied in
different years. It may be that such
a system of assessment applies in native
territories with which I am unacquaint-
-ed, but I cannot remember to
have ever heard of such. In all
arrangements for Mysore we have
to bear in mind that whatever
system is introduced it must be
one workable under purely native
agency and for this cause I would
lay especial stress on the applica-
-bility of fixed water assessment
in Mysore.

your obedient servant,

Harrison

Survey & Settlement Commissioner
Mysore

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 26th June 1878.

Section	169
File No	26-77
Serial No	917

27
 No. $\frac{914}{2100}$ $\frac{915}{2111}$ $\frac{916}{2112}$

To The Survey & Settlement Commission
 of Ashtapurna
 Deputy Commissioner of Mysore

SIR,

*Subject.

Communicating for opinion
 the note by the Chief Engineer
 on the subject of Channel
 Irrigation in the Province of
 Mysore.

I am directed to invite attention to
 the communication *marginally noted, and
 to request an early reply thereto.

Proceeding No. 11390 dated 25th March 1878
 Subsequent reminder No. dated

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary.

From the Survey & Settlement Commission
 Vide Reminders No. 2837-819
 24/6
 D

78

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 26th June 1878

Drafter
Pl No. 914
B 110

Section	PR
File No	246
Serial No	9

To

The Survey and Settlement
Commissioner

SIR,

*Subject.

Communicating for opi-
-nion the note by the Chief
Engineer on the subject of
Channel Irrigation in the
Province of Mysore.

I am directed to invite attention to
the communication *marginally noted, and
to request an early reply thereto.

Proceeding No. 11390 dated 25th March 1878
1727

Subsequent reminder No.

dated

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signature]
Secretary.

£2.354.
25 68. No. 720 July 1878
Dhawan 2nd July 1878
The above report was
forwarded on the 24th ult
under No. 682 of 1878

Dhawan
Sung Cont.

Let to Ch Cont

To Drafter
8.7.78

SK

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 19th August 1878.

Serial N.	276
File No.	77
Serial N.	10

No. 3835 ✓
1-95-

To The Commr of Ashtapramdu
Deputy Commr of Mysore Dist

*Subject.

SIR,

Communicating for opinion
the note by the Chief Engineer
on the subject of Channel Irriga-
-tion in the Province of Mysore

I am directed to invite attention to the
communication *marginally noted, and to
request an early reply thereto.

Proceedings No. $\frac{11390}{1727}$ dated 25th March 1878.
Subsequent reminder No. $\frac{915}{1211}$ dated 26-6-78
to Asst Commr
No $\frac{916}{1212}$ of 26-6-78 to
of Commr of Mysore

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary.

Note by the Commr
of Mysore Dist
to the Commr of Ashtapramdu

gl. No. 834
R. No. 188 } 7879

To.

Commissioners of the
Ashtagram Division
Dated Mysore 28 Nov 1878

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

In reply to the printed proceedings
of the Chief Commissioner No. 11390 Genl. 1727,
dated 25th March 1878, on the subject of
Channel irrigation, I have the honor to state
for the information of the Chief Commissioner
that the water rate cannot in my opinion
be separated from the land assessment
until the latter is carefully revised by the
Survey Department. The rates of as-
sessment at present generally levied ap-
pear to have been originally fixed on prin-
ciples which it would be difficult or
rather impossible to ascertain. In the year
1842-43 however the old rates of assess-
ment on lands below some of the channels
were revised under the following circum-
stances.

II. A number of holdings under the Chik-
 danaroy Sagar. Virzammaddy and Ramasawmy
 Channels were relinquished on the plea that
 they were over assessed, and in consequence
 of this, all the lands below these Channels
 were by order of Major Maltgomery
 measured by the Taluk and division officials
 assisted by some temporary establishment
 and the old assessment revised by adopting
 the marginally noted rates. The revised
 rates of assessment appear to have been
 regulated partly by the old rates on lands
 of the same character below other channels
 and partly by the productive powers or
 situation of the lands. points which were
 determined by local enquiries by the high-
 est assessment having been imposed on
 lands which were considered to be best
 suited for Sugar-Cane and most favorably
 situated for water supply. Since then there
 has been no further revision of the as-
 sessment or measurement of the lands
 below these Channels, and it does not ap-
 pear that the old rates of assessment on
 the lands below the other Channels

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Per a
I	10	8	"	do
II	10	"	"	do
III	9	13	5	do
IV	8	7	2	do
V	8	"	"	do
VI	7	8	6	do
VII	7	"	7	do
VIII	6	15	8	do
IX	5	10	"	do
X	4	"	9	do
XI	2	13	2	do

have even been known as the "Kasteen" lands
 for many years past. There is therefore
 every reason to believe that "Kasteen" lands
 many of which have been under culti-
 vation from periods prior to 1838-39. Con-
 siderable large estates and are held on as-
 sessments much below what should pro-
 perly be paid.

III. Of the the irrigation officers and in
 possession of accurate survey and
 measurements, there would be great
 advantage in immediately adopting the
 existing assessment to the area actually
 held, but I would recommend that this
 be applied in the first instance to the
 lands under the three channels named
 above where the present rates are ap-
 plied to the on the whole more equitably
 distributed than elsewhere.

IV. As regards the proposal for improving
 in the case of channels extension an extra
 assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on Durgam
 also, it appears to me that all the system
 of improving extra assessment for the

Cultivation of ~~Special~~ crops is open to the objection
of its involving annual scrutiny by the native
officials and has been condemned in principle,
it would be inexpedient to attempt a sum-
mary Classification of the lands with higher
rates for that suited for Sugar Cane culti-
vation, and that the proposal may be adopt-
ed as a temporary measure to hold good
till regular rates are introduced by the
Survey Department.

V. Referring to para iv of the printed
proceedings under acknowledgment, I
consider that except in the case of those
Inamdars who are in possession of Sumunds
granting them the right to the free use
of the Channel water, the Inamdars gen-
erally may be called on to pay the water
rate, and on refusal water may be sup-
plied to the ryots and the water rate re-
covered from them. If as observed by
Major Moncrieff additional water
is supplied at a season when it
was never before available pay-
ment of extra assessment may

fairly be required

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This reply has been delayed by
non receipt up to this time of a reply
no from the Deputy Commissioner of
Mysore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servant,

W. H. H.

Commiss^r Sec^y

ml

86 233

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Read Again

Section	AR
File No.	26-77
Serial No.	12

DP

Chief Commr's Pro: no. $\frac{11390}{1727}$
 of 25th March 1878. comm-
 -municating for opinion on
 on the points therein noticed
 a note by the off: Chief
 Engineer on the Channel
 Irrigation of the Province.

2. Letter No. 116 of 9th May/78
 from the Dy Commr. Hassan Dist.
 submitting his opinion on
 the above.

3. Letter no. $\frac{151}{71}$ of 31st May/78
 from the Commr., Nagar Dn.

4. Letter No. 137 of 17th June/78
 from the Commr. Chaud? Dn.

5. Letter no. 682 of 24th
 June 1878. from the
 Survey & Settlement
 Commr.

6. Letter No. $\frac{634}{188}$ of 28th
 November 1878 from the
 Commr. Ashm Dn.

... have
 been invited
 to Enquire?

DP

order

order thereon 85a 24

The Chief Commissioner observes that the system of water rate for irrigation, separate from the assessment of the land, is attended with difficulties, and is not called for in this Province, where the lands irrigated by the Cavery and other river channels are very limited in area, where the irrigation is certain, and the cultivation uniform. The present system of a consolidated wet assessment on such irrigated lands is better suited to the requirements of the Province, is profitable to the Govt., and is simple & easily workable.

P. C. C.

Irrigation increases the productive powers of the different descriptions of soils in different degrees, so that a dry assessment on the soil, plus an uniform water rate, would produce unequal assessment. Remission should be allowed when irrigation is stopped from accidental causes, & a temporary dry assessment levied. —

2. There is undoubtedly much concealment, or rather under estimate of irrigated lands under the Cavery & other river

80

channels, and consequent material loss of revenue.

I should prefer the rectification of this by the Survey operations once for all. But as it is

stated that the Survey Dept cannot complete the settlement

of these Talooks in less than

three years, I sanction the measurement of the lands

irrigated by the Caveri and other important river channels

by the D. P. W. Officers, and

the application of existing rates of assessment to the

actual areas found by such measurement.

It is not necessary that the measurement shall be minute. It may be made on the average length & breadth of the fields, deducting 10% on the area on account of imperfections.

The measurement should be undertaken on a systematic plan, if necessary by separate Officers in different Talooks & in conjunction with the Talook & village Officers. It should be completed in as short a time as practicable so as to avoid annoyance to the ryots. The Dyg Chief

87

Engineers should make the necessary arrangements for this, in consultation with the Commⁿ & Dep. Commⁿ concerned.

3. Govt. lands brought under irrigation by channel extension, should, as soon as the irrigation is perfected, be brought under a regular wet assessment, at the same rate as prevails on already irrigated lands of similar quality & means of irrigation. Whilst the irrigation is imperfect, and in the first 2 or 3 years, when the lands have to be prepared for wet cultivation, lower rates may be levied, such rates being determined with reference to the case^{es} of each case.

4. In assessing the irrigated lands under the Caveri River channels & under other rivers affording a perennial supply of water, it is worthy of consideration whether the system of distinctive rates of assessment for sugar cane cultivation

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under tanks should not be given up and all the lands assigned for a single rice crop, a second crop assignment being levied in addition whenever sugar cane or other crop requiring a supply of water throughout the year is cultivated. The second crop assignment in the Madras Presy is fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ the first crop assignment, but having regard to the increased value of water during the hot season, the 2nd crop assignment may be fixed at the same rate as the 1st crop. This mode of assignment would seem to be preferable, for the lands under notice, as all of them are more or less fit for sugar cane, tho' a very small extent of it only is actually cultivated with it, the cultivation depending on the labor & manure available & the prices of grain.

For-assign therefore at the higher rate the land actually under sugar cane cultiva

Sg 2/6

being assessed at the high-
rate would lead

The Surveyor General would

5

X those at the time of the Survey leads to great inequality in the incidence of the assessment. The question is referred for the consideration of the Surveyor General. - I shall be glad too if the Surveyor General will make arrangements for introducing as soon as Survey Patches can be made available, the Survey and settlement operations into the Talooks irrigated by the *Chavari* & the *Hemavati*. -

5. The question whether the main holders of dry lands, can be compelled to take irrigation provided by Govt., & to pay a water rate, requires consideration. In practice, however, so great is the value of irrigation that no difficulty ought to arise, if the matter is properly arranged before the

work is commenced. The Inamdar may not be equally interested in the irrigation when they are entitled only to the dry apportionment, and the usufruct of the lands belongs to the ryots. Where the ryots have such independent interest in the land, & where the Inamdar is non-consenting, the Govt. might enter into engagements directly with the ryots for irrigation.

6. The water rates in these cases should be fixed on a consideration of the difference between the dry apportionment and the prevailing wet rate under the channels. The limited area available for irrigation in the upper portions of these rivers, makes the irrigation works more costly.

2637

a higher water rate than in Madras has therefore to be levied to recoup itself for its outlay.

7. The most complicated part of the question however is how to make the wet man lands under these channels pay for the improved irrigation secured to them by the Govt outlay, as well as for the upkeep of the channels. The latter is provided for ordinarily by the levy of the irrigation cess. Where additional water is supplied to man lands, so as to enable them to grow sugar cane a second crop of opium might be levied on them. Where channels are proposed to be improved, so as to secure extended irrigation to man villages, arrangements ought previously to be made with the villages to contribute to the cost of

gr

the work.

Print 104
1872
of Secretary

Order
To. To CH E.
Com. Asht in
Sect. Comm.
The off. of the engineer P. W. D.
" Survey and Settlement Com.
" Comr. Asht m D n
" Comr. of Nagar set for
information.

Order for a

AP/
12/2

Same as attached
in period
10/ - 11/2

gld
Pres.
10/2

93

1879

V

Government of Mysore
Revenue

To
The Offg. Chief Engineer P. D.
a Survey & Settlement Commr.
a Commr., Ashtur D.
a Commr. of Gundlupet
& Nagar divisions

24 Copies despd

1 To Asst. Secy

1 Office Draft

24 Reserve

50

Dated 17th February

Despd

Recd

10-12-79

No 10631
64

10-12-79

6/3

10-12-79
18-2-79

J. E.

~~Depreciating the system~~
~~of levying water rate for~~
~~irrigation, separate from~~
~~the assessment of the land~~

Passing orders on the assessment
of lands irrigated by river channels

24

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 17th February 1879.*

READ again —

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11390—1727, dated 25th March 1878, communicating for opinion on the points therein noticed a Note by the Offg. Chief Engineer on the Channel Irrigation of the Province.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 116, dated 9th May 1878.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11390—1727, dated 25th March 1878, communicating Note by the Officiating Chief Engineer on the Channel irrigation of the Province for opinion on the points therein noticed, I have the honor to state that I see nothing to prevent all new lands being regularly surveyed by the Irrigation Department and given out.

2. For myself I cannot see why Major Moncrieff's proposal to survey *all* channel lands (by the Channel Department) at once should not be done.

3. Those men who hold "Kadim" lands will yell when they are taxed on their proper acreage, whether the survey is carried out now by the Irrigation Department or 10 years hence by the Survey.

4. Survey work I believe has only just commenced in the Heggadadevankote Taluk, the remaining channel taluks being untouched, so that the new revenue assessment will not be fixed for very many years to come, and so the holders of these lands will enjoy acres of land rent free for years to come.

5. As the extent of irrigation land is limited and there is a staff of officers ready to survey it, I should think it might be done at once.

6. The case of dry lands is different, as their extent is great and there is no staff to do the work.

7. Besides, the Chief Commissioner's remark as to these old lands having been assessed more on their estimated fertility than on their area, applies with more force to dry lands than to lands irrigated from channels.

8. Further matters of detail will have to be argued; but as only the broad question as to whether these lands are to be surveyed or not by the Irrigation Department is now under discussion, I have not referred to them.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 151—71, dated 31st May 1878.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings noted in the margin, I have the honor to enclose copies of the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of this Division on the subject of channel irrigation.

No. 11390—1727, dated 25th March 1878.

2. I observe that the proposal to separately assess the water rate is to be determined in connection with the survey settlement.

3. It would be difficult to make a fair revision of the assessment by dealing with the corrected area only, for the rate on a particular holding may be duly high in consideration of the existence of so called concealed cultivation known and winked at.

4. When giving out land for cultivation under extended portions of channels, I would distinguish between the "Improved Channels" referred to by Major Moncrieff in his 5th para, and the "Unimproved" referred to in his 8th para. In the case of the former I would impose a rate based upon the fact that the land is capable of being cultivated with sugarcane. The imposition of the proposed extra cess and the consequent yearly inspections and measurements would thus be obviated.

5. In cases in which an inamdar's sannad does not entitle him to the free use of water whencesoever derived, I think it would be just to make him pay a water rate for every acre of his inam lands, if they are situated under the newly extended portion of an improved channel, and he would be entitled to recoup himself by an arrangement with his ryots similar to that suggested in the case of sarkar land.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 127, dated Santebennur, the 7th May 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11390—1727 of the 25th March on the proposals made by the Officiating Chief Engineer of Mysore

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 17th February 1879.*

with respect to the channel irrigation of the Province, and, as desired in your Circular Memo No. 32 of the 16th ultimo, beg to offer an opinion thereon.

2. I entirely concur with Major Moncrieff in considering that the plan hitherto pursued by the Survey Department of assessing wet and garden lands without specifying a separate water rate is wrong in principle. The present system renders it difficult to judge how far an irrigation project is remunerative, and in case of any breach what assessment should be imposed.

3. In dealing with the assessment of channel lands, I think therefore that the dry assessment on the soil and the water rate should be shewn separately. The same course may be followed in the case of large tanks ; but in the Malnad the system would not apply, as rice cultivation there depends more on the rains and the natural moisture in the soil than on the irrigation received from the small ponds at the head of valleys.

4. It may be mentioned that the only tank in this District which has channels of any length and size is the Sulikere, and that the lands under it on which dry assessment was originally imposed have been temporarily subjected to a maximum water rate of Rs. 4-8-0, liable to revision after the three years' further grace sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1280—Rev. 34 of the 7th May 1877.

5. With respect to the extra rate proposed to be levied on account of water supplied for sugar-cane cultivation, I consider that it may be fairly charged under river channels in consequence of the trouble imposed on the channel subordinates and the large profits derivable from the cultivation. I am also of opinion that the extra cess might for the same reasons be levied also on inam lands supplied with additional water for cane. It would further render Government answerable through its channel officers for the due supply of water to sugar-cane, which responsibility they have endeavoured hitherto to shirk.

6. On the other hand I would object strongly to any charge being imposed on cane grown below tanks. The abolition of any special assessment on it was formerly regarded as a liberal measure. The crop though it may require irrigation for a long period is a very exhaustive one, involving much expenditure of labor and capital ; and the frequent measurement of the land cultivated by it is likely also to give room to abuse of power on the part of the village and minor taluk officials. In this District, the aptibility of the soil for sugar-cane cultivation has moreover been taken into account by the Survey Department in fixing the assessment.

7. With respect to the observations made concerning the extension of channel cultivation in inam holdings, it may be mentioned that the extent of wet land made over to the inamdar is generally specified in the original grant. I consider therefore that inamdars should be charged a water rate for any extension of wet cultivation, and in justice to their ryots should not be allowed to refuse water when it can be supplied. The orders of the Home Government authorizing the levy of wet land rates on land newly irrigated are explicit enough, and should I conceive be held as applicable to inam holdings as well. It is also to be borne in mind that in making over revenue collections to inamdars the Government has placed them only in the position it held at the time, and has never foregone its right to improve the inam when required for its own interests and those of the ryots.

8. I fully concur with Major Moncrieff in considering that Government does not at present derive a fair return for the outlay which it has incurred in irrigation works ; I would urge that a special irrigation cess such as levied in the water part of this District should be imposed on wet lands generally independent of local cess as that levied under the channels in Mysore for channel conservancy.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner Kadur District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. C, dated 18th May 1878.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11390—1727 of the 25th March, regarding channel irrigation in Mysore, I beg the honor to submit the following opinion. As regards the question of separating the water fee from the land assessment under the circumstances represented, the question should, I consider, be left to be dealt with by the Survey Department. As regards the 2nd proposal the only channels in this District remaining to be dealt with by the Survey Department are those situated in the Chitalalur Taluk, and the settlement of this taluk will, I believe, be taken up so shortly that I think any attempt to introduce an *ad-interim* assessment would give rise to general dissatisfaction. The only satisfactory course, I consider, in this and similar cases would be to expedite the survey settlement where the channel irrigation is deemed of sufficient importance.

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 17th February 1879.*

Any attempt to introduce a summary revision of wet assessment would, I consider, be unfair, if a similar procedure was not also adopted in the case of dry lands, in which a similar discrepancy between the recorded and measured area would be also discovered.

As regards the case of inamdars unless entitled by their sannads to a free use of the channel water as it would appear to be impracticable to deal with the ryot direct, I am of opinion that the inamdar should be made to pay the difference between the dry and wet system.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. 67, dated 21st April 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 32, dated the 16th April, calling for an expression of opinion on certain points, raised by the Officiating Chief Engineer in the matter of channel irrigation.

2. Having no local knowledge of the districts, where the channel irrigation is used, I do not feel in a position to criticize the proposals, as specially applicable to those places, but the following remarks may not be considered beside the mark.

3. As a rule it is not advisable to put on a special rate for sugar-cane crops. The annoyance, and it may be worse than annoyance, caused to the ryot, in measuring up his crop and fixing the amount chargeable acts as a deterrent in the cultivation of this most valuable crop. If it is just to make the ryot pay for water which is supplied to him, whether he chooses or not, it is merely right to make him pay for all the water so supplied, and to assess his water rate on the capability of growing sugar-cane, that it affords him, whether he actually chooses to avail himself of that benefit or not. The wet assessment of the revenue survey is determined in this way, I believe; the result so far as my experience goes of the introduction of a survey *sétiement in a saia*, is the extension of sugar-cane cultivation. It may be however that with the special establishment on the channels, ryots would have no reason to fear undue interference.

4. The question of collecting water rates from inamdars turns, it seems to me, on their legal status. An inam is merely I believe an alienation of the assessment of the inam land in whole, or in part, and its existence does not put the inamdar in any other way in a different position to the "Government" ryot. Thus an inamdar pays local and irrigation cesses on the assessment of his holding. It would follow from this that if an inam of dry land is subsequently brought under irrigation by the extension of a Government irrigation work, the inamdar can be called on to pay water cess, equally with the Government ryot. The cases where at the time of the grant in inam the land was irrigated, are of course different.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore, General Department, No. 137, G., dated Bangalore, 17th June 1878.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 11390—1727 in Proceedings dated 25th March last, forwarding for remarks Notes by the Officiating Chief Engineer on the Channel Irrigation of the Province, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. The proceedings in question were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners for opinion, and I beg to enter a summary of the replies received on the subject of the three proposals put forward by Major Moncrieff. On this point Captain Cumming observes that

1st. That the water rate should be distinct from the land assessment, and alone be credited to the channel revenue. he does not see the utility of having the water rate separate from the land rent proper, for, as a rule, wet crop lands are not suited for dry cultivation, and if the water fails they are allowed to lie fallow. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar agrees with Major Moncrieff in the suggestions here made, and observes that the

principle can be easily carried out without disturbing the ancient custom obtaining in the Province of imposing a consolidated wet assessment including land and water rates. Mr. Krishnaiengar further refers to the order No. 4529 of the 8th September 1875 issued by the Chief Commissioner in the case of a jodi village where a water rate of Rs. 4 per acre was fixed, and observes that a similar general ruling on the subject with reference to the capacity of the channels would meet the object in view. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore suggests

2nd. That the existing acreage rate be applied to the whole area irrigated, the extent to be ascertained by measurement prior to the revenue settlement. that pending the introduction of Revenue survey, an *ad-interim* rate of Rs. 6 per acre on all land held in excess, as ascertained by remeasurement, should be charged. Mr. Krishnaiengar is of opinion that as the assessment on channel land was fixed on measurement, there can be no valid ground of objection to remeasurement, but on all excess land, he suggests that half of the existing

rate of assessment should be levied subject to revision by the Survey and Settlement Department. Captain Ludlow has not expressed any opinion on either of the above proposals.

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Captain Cumming does not advocate two rates for different crops, unless there is adequate channel supervision to check the village account, and in view to prevent fraudulent entries. Mr. Krishnaiengar is also opposed, for various reasons, to the crop assessment system and suggests that lands adapted to double crops should be ascertained and assessed with double rates, leaving the cultivator to raise any crop he likes thereon. He further adds that before the extension of a channel the proposed wet rate should be notified to the parties concerned, and the Government should satisfy themselves that lands will be taken up at those rates. Captain Ludlow is of opinion that the water rate on sugar-cane land should be at least double if not treble the figures mentioned by the Chief Engineer the profits from sugar-cane being in ordinary years, considerably higher even than the Ashtagram Division Commissioner's estimate.

3. With reference to the first point, I see no difficulty in separating the rates, and this might be done by competent Revenue officers conjointly with the Public Works Department officers at the time of the proposed survey by the Channel Department.

4. It is only necessary to shew the water rate in a separate column in the accounts—the amount of the water-rate to be according to the class of land irrigated, whether garden, sugar-cane, double-rice crop, or single crop land.

5. Regarding the 2nd point encroachments far in excess of 10 per cent in the case of channel lands are known to be almost universal, all such lands were originally given on measurement, and they have never been looked on in the same light as dry kadim lands. Government has therefore every right to re-measure them, and this should I think be done at once, for there can be no hardship in applying the same or existing rates of assessment to lands in excess of the original holding, when the individual who holds them, or the previous holders who took them up, were content to pay for the original extent at that particular rate at a time when grain was not one-fourth of its present value, and the water supply was much more uncertain.

6. If the land is classed as mentioned above, the 3rd point will be disposed of as the survey proceeds ; Rs. 7 on single crop land to be the starting point.

7. By separating the water rate, the question regarding inamdars will be disposed of. I would not advocate compulsory irrigation, it would for many reasons be disadvantageous to Government to adopt such a system.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, General Department, No. 682, dated Dharwa 24th June 1878.

I have the honor to forward the report called for by Chief Commissioner's No. 11390—1727 of the 25th March last.

2. At present we have only dealt with taluks in which irrigation from tanks is carried on none of the channel districts have up to the present time been settled. In the tank districts, it has been the practice to fix a combined rate of assessment on soil and water, which combined rate is alone shewn in the assessment papers. It would of course be readily feasible to shew separately the portion of the assessment which is due to the soil, and the portion due to the water, that is, as regards the soil the portion which it would bear if it was not irrigated at all, but cultivated as dry crop land. Irrespective of the additional labor which would be involved, it has not hitherto been deemed expedient to shew the two component parts of the assessment separately in the assessment papers. The assessment is fixed on the estimated average capabilities of a series of years some of which may be better and some worse than others. If the water assessment was shewn separately, there would be constant petitions for a remission of this part of the assessment in bad years of water supply.

3. In cases only of total failure of the water supply from the bursting of a tank, it has been the practice for the Survey Department to prepare and furnish a statement shewing the dry crop assessment of the land hitherto irrigated by the tank.

4. The case of channels differs somewhat from that of tank irrigation, in that in the latter the distribution of the water is left in the hands of the people, while in the former they have no control whatever over it. All experience shews that when the people have the control of the distribution themselves, it would be a great mistake to, in any way, interfere with or change that system. The distribution costs no establishment beyond in some cases that of a "Nirganti", a village servant, paid sometimes by a small grant of service land as well as by haks or perquisites from the ryots. The distribution is generally carried out with very tolerable fairness, at least

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complaints are not very common. On the whole too, I believe, the water is turned to fair account. The plan of a fixed combined assessment and distribution by the people themselves appear to be as it were supplementary to one another.

5. In the case of channel irrigation the case is different; the main source of supply and also the secondary channels are beyond the control of the villagers; water may be available one year and not in another or to a varying extent and that minute sharing out or making the most of what water there may be among all those who have ordinarily used it, which is possible when the people manage the distribution themselves, could not be obtained at the hands of officials having no connection with the village body, and if attempted by them would certainly not be accepted with as little demur as the village distribution ordinarily is.

6. I am aware that irrigation officers ordinarily complain that the ryots, when they have the distribution of water in their own hands, waste a good deal, that is they use more than by theory they should require; I do not however feel quite sure that theory is here altogether correct; too much water is not an entire advantage, and attention to the flow of it over a field requires time; it may be doubted therefore whether a ryot would take much more water than he really required for his land though he might use more than theory says he should require; there might possibly be some waste of water from leakage in the minor channels made by the ryot for bringing water from the main channels, but still on the whole the advantages of the people arranging themselves for the internal distribution of water appear to me to much more than counterbalance the attendant possible evils. There is an undoubted large saving in the establishment required to superintend the distribution of water and there is much greater content among the people.

7. The chief evil to be combated in the case of the people distributing the water themselves is that of more land being brought under irrigation than is so recorded; this can be absolutely guarded against in a way which I will presently describe. The same evil in another shape and a much more demoralizing one is inseparable from the other system, namely in the form of false returns of irrigated area from collusion between the cultivators and the agents employed to measure up irrigated areas.

8. As far as my very limited experience goes of works when the water is not distributed by the people themselves, much discontent exists. The people complain that they cannot get water at the precise time they want it and consequently their crops are often much damaged; they also complain of the partial conduct of the overseers whose power to favor or annoy must be great; whatever the cause may be where official control of the distribution exists, a good deal of dissatisfaction is freely expressed.

9. It might perhaps be possible in the case of channel irrigation for official control to be exercised over the main channels, leaving the distribution in the minor channels in the hands of the people, but whether that is possible or not it need not preclude the mode of levying assessment which appears to me the most feasible.

10. If the supply of water is moderately certain, I believe the best course is to divide the irrigated and irrigable, though not hitherto irrigated, lands into small survey numbers or fields of not exceeding about three acres and fix thereon a combined land and water rate fixed on a moderate basis. This combined rate to be paid continuously and regularly so long as the water supply continues; in case only of any accident to the head work causing an entire cessation of the supply of water should the portion of assessment due to water be remitted.

11. The above plan does away with all need for annual inspection of the area irrigated, to ascertain how much it is, so far as relates to lands irrigated hitherto, and saves all the cost of establishment required for the purpose and also obviates the unavoidable corruption which must be more or less inseparable from a system of annual inspections by minor Native officials the means of checking which efficiently do not exist.

12. It would be necessary to make special provision for lands which might be brought under irrigation for the first time. Permission to use water should be necessary, and for one year it might in some cases be expedient to allow a modified rate and for one or two years to allow the half of a survey number to be irrigated and water rate paid thereon.

13. To work this system it is necessary that the water rate shall be moderate. Moreover I feel sure that no system will be honestly and successfully worked in which the water rate is otherwise than moderate. A high rate will be, if supervision is perfect, prohibitory of extension of irrigation, and if it is imperfect will certainly result in illicit use of water.

14. What rate is a moderate one must depend much on locality. But speaking roughly and with permanent rates imposed elsewhere in my mind, I should say that for perennial irrigation of one-third of a field allowing sugar-cane to be grown triennially, and water long enough to allow a

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crop of rice followed by a second crop of rice or some other grain to be grown annually in the other two-thirds, about Rs. 6 per acre would be ordinarily a fair rate. About Rs. 4 for a water supply giving a double crop of grain, and Rs. 2 to Rs. 2—8—0 for a water supply only capable of allowing a single rice crop to be grown. These rates might be a little higher or lower according to locality and according to the standard of water rates which the people have been hitherto accustomed to pay, a point which must be never entirely overlooked.

15. It is assumed in the case of the above rates that the land is at least of fair quality. In theory of course a certain quantity of water should pay a certain assessment irrespective of the quality of the land to which it is applied, but in practice this would hardly answer and we find it absolutely necessary to graduate the rate payable for the same quantity of water in some proportion to the quality of the land to which it is applied. When the supply of water is not more than enough for the good land irrigable, it would of course be just to refuse to allow poor land to be newly brought under irrigation at a preferential rate.

16. Whatever plan is adopted there would be no difficulty, and only some extra trouble in preparing a record shewing the portion of the assessment due to the water, which would allow of that being removed in case of and during the total failure of the supply from some accident to the head works. For the fluctuations of supply which will occur from time to time I would not allow remission; the moderation of the rate should obviate all need for this.

17. There appears from the correspondence under reply to be strong reason for supposing that the areas under irrigation are much more than is brought to account, which is no more than must be expected, and there is little doubt that there is a very considerable annual sacrifice of revenue from this cause, and that people with influence obtain most unduly low assessments at the expense of the State.

18. The question is whether this state of things should be allowed to go on pending the advent of the regular revenue survey, or whether some attempt at providing a remedy should not be intermediately attempted.

19. The answer to this question will greatly depend on the extent to which the evil may be supposed to have gone, and next upon the time which must elapse before in the ordinary course a remedy will be applied.

20. It may perhaps be assumed that the evil has gone to a very considerable extent especially in certain localities where land is largely held by people of influence, and that there it would be desirable to introduce a remedy as soon as may be.

21. As to the time which must elapse before the survey and settlement reaches these lands, I think there is as a general rule an exaggeration of the time required in the statements contained in para 10 of Major Moncrieff's Note; some few cases have occurred in which as much as six years have intervened between the commencement of measurement and the final settlement of a taluk, but four years is about the ordinary time and for special purposes indeed that time has been often reduced; but with any convenience to the work, it is not ordinarily practicable to work faster than to measure in one year, class the next and settle in the third, which allows one rain's recess for making up each set of records, the measuring and the classification.

22. There is no doubt that the channel lands do press for settlement, but their case is not singular. I know small part of Mysore where the pressure for early settlement is not also great. The Nagar Mulnad and coffee tracts have hitherto been given the first claim, and it would not be advisable to divert the survey from these till they are finished. Some time must therefore elapse before the channel lands can be brought under settlement.

23. I am therefore on the whole inclined to think favorably of the plan sketched out by Major Moncrieff in the 10th para of his Note. I would have no minute measurement, one giving areas within 10 per cent of accuracy would be sufficient. The average length and average breadth of fields would suffice without measuring off every minute bend as is necessary in a regular survey.

24. The month to which the supply of water is available and crops grown in each field should be noted at the time of measurement.

25. A simple scale of rates should be framed for each locality. Land and water inclusive Rs. 8 for perennial, Rs. 6 for double crop and Rs. 4 for single crop would probably be somewhere about the mark.

26. It will be necessary to measure all the irrigated lands in a village, or at least all those of one and the same holder recorded in the village accounts; if some of the lands of one person in a

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village are measured and some left out, the Shanbhogs will soon find out the means of vitiating any results from the measurement.

27. I would propose to commence this work first under a single Assistant Engineer with a small establishment, and let the locality for his working be carefully selected as one in which land is largely held by officials and other influential persons.

28. A large personal test or examination in the field of the work done by the Native establishment by the Assistant Engineer would be an absolute necessity. To commence with this test should be a full 10 per cent, and after the assessments were imposed there would doubtless be many complaints, which he would have to examine in the field. A few months' trial of this plan of working would shew whether it was worth continuing it or not; by the financial result this should be determined.

29. Some such measure as that now suggested will greatly clear the way for the regular survey. There seems to be no doubt that water is used without payment to a great extent and it may be naturally expected that persons of the greatest influence will be found to be the largest beneficiaries by the existing state of things. The result of this will be a very steady and strenuous opposition to the survey which will certainly render its progress very slow, to say the least; I cannot better explain the mode in which this opposition can be and will be worked than by the appended quotation from a letter of the then Collector of Canara to the Madras Board of Revenue when discussing the propriety of introducing a revenue survey into Canara; the event has fully justified the anticipations and it is only by the most steadfast support of the regular revenue authorities that we have been able to carry the survey through them. The remarks and anticipations of the Collector of Canara are far from inapplicable to Mysore.

30. If the grosser cases of abuse were taken in hand before the advent of the regular survey, I think it probable that the Government treasury might benefit considerably and I am sure that the future task of the Revenue Survey would be considerably lightened.

31. Finally, I must note that I have proposed a system of permanent assessment of combined land and water rate, not only because I believe it to be the best system applicable in the Government territories, but especially because it appears to me to be the only system of assessment capable of being worked under a Native administration in which no trustworthy agency would be found for assessing separate water rates according to the different land to which water might be applied in different years. It may be that such a system of assessment applies in Native territories with which I am unacquainted, but I cannot remember to have ever heard of such. In all arrangements for Mysore we have to bear in mind that whatever system is introduced it must be one workable under purely Native agency, and for this cause I would lay especial stress on the applicability of fixed water assessment in Mysore.

Extract paras 76 and 78 from Canara Collector's letter No. 74 of 20th September 1848, addressed to the Secretary to Board of Revenue, Madras.

76. * * * It may be said that with very few exceptions, every public servant in the District from the Head Sheristadar to the lowest peon, is in some way or other interested in the land, either directly as owner or through his relations. * * *

78. In what manner the opposition to be looked for, both from ryots and public servants, would manifest itself; it is not possible altogether to anticipate, but it may, I think, be safely predicted that, if did not amount to positive physical resistance, other means of a passive nature, but in reality more difficult to overcome, would be freely resorted to. These would consist in a neglect on the part of the ryots to attend and declining to point out which fields belonged to the several estates, in freely bribing the agents employed, and in getting up false accusations against the few who would be inaccessible to such inducements during the progress of the settlement. * * *

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No.634—R. 188, dated Mysore, the 28th November 1878.

In reply to the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 11390—Genl. 1727, dated 25th March 1878, on the subject of channel irrigation, I have the honor to state for the

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information of the Chief Commissioner that the water rate cannot in my opinion be separated from the land assessment until the latter is carefully revised by the Survey Department. The wet rates of assessment at present generally levied appear to have been originally fixed on principles which it would be difficult or rather impossible to ascertain. In the year 1842—43, however, the old rates of assessment on lands below some of the channels were revised under the following circumstances.

2. A number of holdings under the Chikdevaraysagar, Virziyanadi and Ramaswami Channels were relinquished on the plea that they were over-assessed, and in consequence of this, all the lands below these channels were by order of Major Montgomery measured by the taluk and division officials assisted by some temporary establishment, and the old assessment revised by adopting the marginally noted rates. The revised rates of assessment appear to have been regulated partly by the old rates on lands of the same character below other channels and partly by the productive powers or situation of the lands, points which were determined by local enquiries, &c., the highest assessment having been imposed on lands which were considered to be best suited for sugar-cane and most favorably situated for water supply.

	Rs.	As.	P.	per Acre.
I	12	8	0	
II	10	0	0	do
III	9	13	5	do
IV	8	7	2	do
V	8	0	0	do
VI	7	8	6	do
VII	7	0	7	do
VIII	6	15	8	do
IX	5	10	0	do
X	4	0	9	do
XI	2	13	2	do

Since then there has been no further revision of the assessment or measurement of the lands below these channels, and it does not appear that the old rates of assessment on the lands below the other channels have ever been revised or the lands measured for many years past. There is therefore every reason to believe that "Kadim" lands many of which have been under cultivation from periods prior to 1838—39, contain large excesses and are held on assessments much below what should properly be paid.

3. If then the Irrigation Officers are in possession of accurate surveys and measurements, there would be great advantage in immediately adjusting the existing assessment to the area actually held, but I would recommend that this be applied in the first instance to the lands under the three channels named above where the present rates are supposed to be on the whole more equitably distributed than elsewhere.

4. As regards the proposal for imposing in the case of channel extension an extra assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on sugar-cane crops, it appears to me that although the system of imposing extra assessment for the cultivation of special crops is open to the objection of its involving annual scrutiny by the Native officials and has been condemned in principle, it would be inexpedient to attempt a summary classification of the lands with higher rates for that suited for sugar-cane cultivation, and that the proposal may be adopted as a temporary measure to hold good till regular rates are introduced by the Survey Department.

5. Referring to para 4 of the printed Proceedings under acknowledgment, I consider that except in the case of those inamdars who are in possession of sannads granting them the right to the free use of the channel water, the inamdars generally may be called on to pay the water rate, and on refusal water may be supplied to the ryots and the water rate recovered from them. If, as observed by Major Moncrieff, additional water is supplied at a season when it was never before available, payment of extra assessment may fairly be required.

This reply has been delayed by non-receipt up to this time of a reply from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 10631—REV. 64, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1879.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the system of water rate for irrigation, separate from the assessment of the land, is attended with difficulties, and is not called for in this Province, where the lands irrigated by the Cauvery and other river channels are very limited in area, where the irrigation is certain, and the cultivation uniform. The present system of a consolidated wet assessment on such irrigated lands is better suited to the requirements of the Province, is profitable to the Government, and is simple and easily workable. Irrigation increases the productive powers of the different descriptions of soils in different degrees, so that a dry assessment on the soil, plus an uniform water rate, would produce unequal assessment.

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Remission should be allowed when irrigation is stopped from accidental causes, and a temporary dry assessment levied.

2. There is undoubtedly much concealment, or rather under-estimate of irrigated lands under the Cauvery and other river channels, and consequent material loss of revenue. The Chief Commissioner would prefer the rectification of this by the survey operations once for all. But as it is stated that the Survey Department cannot complete the settlement of these taluks in less than three years, Mr. Gordon sanctions the measurement of the lands irrigated by the Cauvery and other important river channels by the D. P. W. Officers, and the application of existing rates of assessment to the actual areas found by such measurement. It is not necessary that the measurement shall be minute. It may be made on the average length and breadth of the fields, deducting 10 per cent on the area on account of imperfections. The measurement should be undertaken on a systematic plan, if necessary by separate officers in different taluks and in conjunction with the taluk and village officers. It should be completed in as short a time as practicable so as to avoid annoyance to the ryots. The Offg. Chief Engineer should make the necessary arrangements for this, in consultation with the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners concerned.

3. Government lands brought under irrigation by channel extension should, as soon as the irrigation is perfected, be brought under a regular wet assessment, at the same rate as prevails on already irrigated lands of similar quality and means of irrigation. Whilst the irrigation is imperfect, and in the first 2 or 3 years, when the lands have to be prepared for wet cultivation, lower rates may be levied, such rates being determined with reference to the circumstances of each case.

4. In assessing the irrigated lands under the Cauvery river channels and under other rivers affording a perennial supply of water, it is worthy of consideration whether the system of distinctive rates of assessment for sugar-cane cultivation under tanks should not be given up and all the lands assessed for a single rice crop, a second crop assessment being levied in addition whenever sugar-cane or other crop requiring a supply of water throughout the year is cultivated. The second crop assessment in the Madras Presidency is fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ the first crop assessment, but having regard to the increased value of water during the hot season, the 2nd crop assessment may be fixed at the same rate as the 1st crop. This mode of assessment would seem to be preferable for the lands under notice, as all of them are more or less fit for sugar-cane, though a very small extent of it only is actually cultivated with it, the cultivation depending on the labor and manure available and the prices of grain. If the land actually under sugar-cane cultivation at the time of the survey were assessed at the higher rate, it would lead to great inequality in the incidence of the assessment. The question is referred for the consideration of the Survey Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner would be glad too if the Survey Commissioner will make arrangements for introducing as soon as survey parties can be made available, the survey and settlement operations into the taluks irrigated by the Cauvery and the Hemavati.

5. The question whether the inam holders of dry lands can be compelled to take irrigation provided by Government, and to pay a water rate, requires consideration. In practice, however, so great is the value of irrigation that no difficulty ought to arise, if the matter is properly arranged before the work is commenced. The inamdars may not be equally interested in the irrigation when they are entitled only to the dry assessment, and the usufruct of the lands belongs to the ryots. Where the ryots have such independent interest in the land, and where the inamdar is non-consenting, the Government might enter into engagements directly with the ryots for irrigation.

6. The water rates in these cases should be fixed on a consideration of the difference between the dry assessment and the prevailing wet rate under the channels. The limited area available for irrigation in the upper portions of these rivers makes the irrigation works more costly. A higher water rate than in Madras has therefore to be levied to recoup the Government for its outlay.

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7. The most complicated part of the question however is how to make the wet inam lands under these channels pay for the improved irrigation secured to them by the Government outlay, as well as for the up-keep of the channels. The latter is provided for ordinarily by the levy of the irrigation cess. Where additional water is supplied to inam lands, so as to enable them to grow sugar-cane, a second crop assessment might be levied on them. Where channels are proposed to be improved, so as to secure extended irrigation to inam villages, arrangements ought previously to be made with the villages to contribute to the cost of the work.

Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Chief Engineer, P. W. D. *Five spare copies*
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1878.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

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NAGAR DIVISION.

Dated February 17th.

Despatched 10th March

Received

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No. 1001.
1001.

Passing orders on the assessment of lands irrigated by river channels.

Mr. Robert Ernest Franz, Zanger...